THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1824. Vol 8...No. 5.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance,
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rate.

361

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12 16, 13-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Sad Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for sad dlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq., President of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for the fifth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, in and for the said District, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the 6th day of August, A D 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *first Monday of November next.*

Public Notice

Is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be, in the Jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

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Friday, the 29th of October inst.

Then and there to elect, agreeably to law, twenty-eight persons for electors of *President & Vice President*, of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania.

And notice is hereby given to the several judges, inspectors and clerks of the general election, to be and attend at the places of their several districts in said county, at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, to do and perform the several duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 1st day of October, 1824, and 49th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

L. STEWART, *Sh'ff*

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BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and Jamch Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824,

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December* next, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq is concerned, either personally or as Counsel, at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.

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NOTICE.

I HAVE reason to believe, that Esquire WALKER, of Manchester, England, is now in this state, and has communications for me, but does not know my place of residence. This notice, is therefore given, that I reside in Pittsburgh, Pa. to which place he will please to direct for me.

Thomas Shephard.

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FRONT-ST. AUCTION,
By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of

Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank

BOOKS,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

August 27—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6934	Prizes			$87,750
10635	Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 8th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets

PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20 —tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

AUCTION SALES,
At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms, at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist. Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,
Farmer.

October 1, 1824.—4t wo.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.

APPLY TO

Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—180 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,

AND

TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the judges have appointed Monday the 15th of November next, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

John Vandivender,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.

Oct. 15—3t.*

Notice to Debtors.

WHEREAS WILLIAM CHESNUT, of the city of Pittsburgh, executed a deed of assignment to the subscriber, bearing date the 3d day of September, 1823, of all his notes, due-bills and book accounts,—Notice is hereby given, that any of the above debts remaining unpaid on the 10th of November next, will be placed in the hands of Messrs M'Donald and Simpson, with instructions to bring suits forthwith.

James Ekin,
October 15, 1824—3t. *Assignee of W. C*

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Bolen*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

Sept. 24—tf.

DR. LAMOTHE,

Lately from Paris,

IS possessed of the medicine successfully used in France for the cure of the BRONCHOCELE, or Goitre, (swelled neck.) He intends to proceed shortly to New Orleans, but may, during his stay in this city, be called on at Mrs. Kerr's Boarding-House, Second street.

Oct. 15—3t*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

187 doz. Webster's Spelling Books,
At $1 25 per dozen,
FOR WHOLESALE, AT
David Logan's,
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

Nutria Skins and Cut Nutria by the pound.

Muskrat, Redwool, &c.

October 8.—3t*

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED from the residence of the subscriber, at the Bower Hill Farm, on Chartier's Creek, eight miles south of Pittsburgh, on the night of Sunday, the 3d instant, a

Bay Horse, about 7 years old, and 16 hands high; he has some saddle and collar marks, a long tail, shod all round with old shoes. A reasonable reward and expenses will be paid for the return of said horse, or for information by which he may be found.

David Robbins.

October 15.—3t*

NEW STORE.

JAMES H. DAVIS.

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING *AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND*,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

MERCHANDISE,

Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

Oct. 1—6t.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled on the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

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Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1824. Vol 8 ..No. 5.

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do. border,		25
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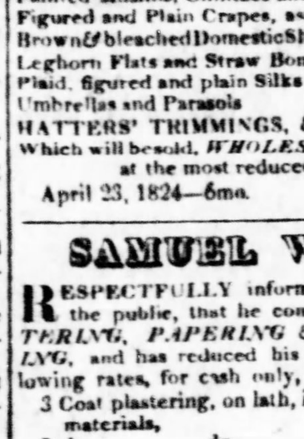
Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20 —tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,



TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

AUCTION SALES,
At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of
Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*
Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms, at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.
Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets.

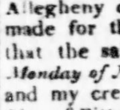
Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.

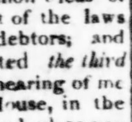
REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R Lindell, Pittsburgh
August 20—tf

To be Let,
ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,



100 Acres of Excellent
LAND,



SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Ciet. Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T Mountain.
August 20, 1824.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,
Farmer.

October 1, 1824.—4t ws.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.
February 27, 1824—tf

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the judges have appointed Monday the 15th of November next, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

John Vandivender,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.

Oct. 15—3t.*

Notice to Debtors.

WHEREAS WILLIAM CHESNUT, of the city of Pittsburgh, executed a deed of assignment to the subscriber, bearing date the 3d day of September, 1823, of all his notes, due-bills and book accounts,—Notice is hereby given, that any of the above debts remaining unpaid on the 10th of November next, will be placed in the hands of Messrs M'Donald and Simpson, with instructions to bring suits forthwith.

James Ekin,
October 15, 1824—3t. *Assignee of W. C*

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. 24—tf,.

DR. LAMOTHE,
Lately from Paris,

IS possessed of the medicine sucessfully used in France for the cure of the BRONCHOCELE, or GOITRE, (swelled neck) He intends to proceed shortly to New Orleans, but may, during his stay in this city, be called on at Mrs. Kerr's Boarding-House, Second street.
Oct. 15—3t*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

187 doz. Webster's Spelling Books,
At $1 25 per dozen,
FOR WHOLESALE AT
David Logan's,
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

Nutria Skins and Cut Nutria by the pound.

Muskrat, Redwool, &c.
October 8.—3t*

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED from the residence of the subscriber, at the Bower Hill Farm, on Chartier's Creek, eight miles south of Pittsburgh, on the night of Sunday, the 3d instant, a

Bay Horse, about 7 years old, and 16 hands high, he has some saddle and collar marks, a long tail, short all round with old shoes. A reasonable reward and expenses will be paid for the return of said horse, or for information by which he may be found.

David Robbins.
October 15.—3*

NEW STORE.
JAMES H. DAVIS.

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING
AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
MERCHANDISE,
Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
Oct. 1—6t.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.
April 9, 1824.—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

NOTICE.
J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Feltz, Alexander M'Carmey, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Rank, Joseph Eagle, John Pugh, Adam Rinehart, Charles Kinny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Gray, John Reed, James Brown, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Pugh, Philip Bennah, John Rank, Peter Addams, Jacob Ankrim, Henry Schantz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scraggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullen, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling,* James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

The following named gentlemen were appointed, on the 9th instant, Directors of the office of the Bank of the United States, at this place, for the year ensuing, viz:

Dr. Geo. Stevenson,	George Boggs,
James S. Stevenson,	Chas. Avery,
Alex. Brackenridge,	Jno. Little,
Jno. S. Riddle,	Wm. D. Duncan,
Chas. Brewer,	James Park.
Wm. M'Knight,	

And at a meeting of the Board, this day, Dr. Geo. Stevenson was unanimously re-elected President.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1824.

Internal Improvement.—It appears by an article in the Conewango Emigrant, printed at Warren, in this state, that the attention of many enterprising men in the state of New-York is turned to the project of opening a canal between the navigable waters of Allegheny river and the Great Canal of New-York. A writer in the Emigrant, who advocates the project, and is confident of its practicability, proposes the following route for this canal—

"To commence at or near the termination of the grand canal, then to be taken through the valley of the westernmost branch of the Buffalo creek to the Cattaraugus, which it will cross near Aldrich's Mills, thence it will be continued to the Conewango, with which it will probably unite, not far from Kent's, and five or six miles from the Cataraugus. Between Kent's and the south line of New-York, a distance of nearly thirty miles, there is very little swift water. Almost the whole of that distance, the Conewango is a deep sluggish stream, and affords what is emphatically called "*the dead water.*" It is, in fact, a canal, formed by nature, excavated and embanked by her handy-work, long before Watson or Morris, Elliott or Clinton, ever thought of marrying the waters of Erie to those of the Hudson. All that is necessary to be done, in order to render it fit for use, is to straighten the stream and construct the tow-path."

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.

In no country, and in no age has any man, who possessed similar talents, and had rendered services to his country of the same varied character and important nature, been so much misrepresented as ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He is one of the few solitary individuals, the treatment of whose posthamous reputation stands forth as an exception to the common conduct of men. Usually when men, with whom we have been at variance, die, we bury our animosities in their graves. If we think of them at all, it is with feelings of sorrow, mingled with regret that circumstances had ranged us in opposing ranks, and embittered those against us, and us against those, with whom it would, now that the extinction of life has put an end to our contention, and a period to our rivalry, be a source of comfort and consolation to have lived in amity. But with Alexander Hamilton these humane feelings were not suffered to have their course.—He is regarded, even at this distant day, with as much bitterness, as when his transcendant talents and his personal influence stood a barrier against the progress of perhaps a laudable ambition. We pardon the errors of others, we excuse their faults even during life, and we pass them over to oblivion after death, but the imputed errors and faults of Hamilton, are neither to be forgotten nor forgiven. The value of his services are not suffered to be pleaded in mitigation, nor will the purity of his patriotism be taken in atonement.

Frequently has it happened that one of two rivals, who were worthy to contend with each other, was cut off by the hand of death, in the very moment when each nerve was strained in mortal and determined opposition: and the survivor seized the earliest opportunity to do justice to the merits and motives of his opponent, and pronounced an eulogium on his character and his virtues;—thus elevating himself, while guarding the fair fame of a fallen foe. But when Hamilton fell a victim to factious fury and mistaken honor, no one was found among his opponents to render him this last sad service. The voice of friendship was heard in his praise, but the tongues of his clamorous competitors were mute. Hamilton had no rival worthy to be the rival of Hamliton. Though from the operations of particular causes the splendor of his fame may for a while be partially obscured, yet it must ultimately burst forth with its native effulgence; and posterity will then do justice to his memory and merit. *York Recorder.*

Recent Decisions.—A third party is not justified in publishing letters strictly confidential, and which may have passed between other persons.—The frequent reparations of a pew in a Church, for many years, held to be evidence of exclusive right. Stealing cushions from a *Church* is sacrilege—from a Dissenting Chapel is only larceny.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

A friend of Gen. Jackson, and a gentleman who attended the Baltimore Convention in the early part of the session, put into our hands a few days ago a pamphlet, purporting to be written by one Jesse Benton, of Tennessee, on the eve of the Presidential election. This Jesse Benton, announces himself as a candidate in that state for Elector, and promises to vote for the Caucus ticket, Crawford and Gallatin. We state this fact in order that our readers may qualify their indignation for the wretch, who can sit down and coolly calumniate the character of the greatest man of the age through motives of private pique and animosity, for it will not be forgotten by those who are acquainted with the history of Gen. Jackson (and who that knows the history of his country is ignorant of it?) that *this is the same man who came up BEHIND him and SHOT him through the shoulder in the streets of Nashville when he was marching to the defence of the country, during the late war.*

A person to read this production and to possess the credulity to believe it, would pronounce him a monster too horrible to live upon the earth—with whom the Catalines and Robespieres of other countries could hardly be compared. Integrity of conduct—honor—virtue—glory—they are all denied him! The wreaths which a grateful people had thought he merited and crowned him with, are unceremoniously stripped from his brow, and both his private and public character assailed with the vindictiveness of a tiger. We had heard and believed that his reputation as a man and an officer, was without stain or reproach. How fortunate for Jesse Benton, that it is reserved for him to unmask so great a delinquent, and strip him of his false honors? How unfortunate for the American people that they had supposed him a hero who had fought their battles with success, and freed their country from hostile invaders! Is this then all a dream? Did Jackson never lead our armies to the field—was his voice never raised in war—did his sword never drink the blood of our enemies? If not give him back the years that he has spent in a vain pursuit—efface his scars—restore our countrymen who have bled with him. Let us forget the dangers and difficulties that beset us, when Jackson's name sounded in our ears with such cheering delight and victory perched upon his helmet. But Jesse Benton hopes that there may be no occasion, by the success of another Cæsar for another Brutus to rise and rid the world of him? Perhaps *he* would be the Brutus? He who could dastardly fire at a man's back, and break his arm might massacre a better man than Cæsar. But let not this "noble Brutus," this thirce honorable man, feel his patriotism called upon to rid the world of Andrew Jackson—He is armed too strong in honesty to tremble at the threats of this "*hungry looking*" Roman. Gen. Jackson will be President and will live in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen, when Jesse Benton will be forgot, or only remembered to be execrated.

Extracts from Eaton's life of Jackson.

"In the person of General Jackson," says his biographer, "is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare, and weighs not more than one hundred and forty five pounds. His conformation appears to disqualify him for hardships; yet accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, with brows arched and slightly projecting, possess a marked expression, but when from any cause excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manners he is pleasing, in his address commanding; while his countenance marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his department, there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable and familiar, he is open and accessable to all. Influenced by the belief, *that merit should constitute the only difference in men*, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled consequence. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not patiently listen to his story, and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately he is most esteemed. Benevolence in him is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to assist and to relieve it.

"Light and trifling pleasantries often mark characters as distinctly as things of consequence. Gen. Jackson, one day during the siege of New Orleans, was approached by an officer of militia, who stated his desire to leave the service, and return home; for he was made game of, and called by the company, Pewter Pate. He manifested great concern, and anxious desire to be relieved from his unpleasant situation. The General, with much apparent sympathy for him, replied, that he had ascertained there was a practice in the camp of giving nicknames; and he had understood that very many had dared to call him *Old Hickory*: now, said he, if you prefer mine, I am willing to exchange; if not, remain contented, and perform your duty faithfully, and as soon as we can get clear of those troublesome British, our wrongs shall be inquired into by a court martial, and the authors punished; for then, and not till then, shall we have an end to those insults. The effect was happy, and induced the complaining officer to retire, perfectly satisfied to learn, that his grievance would be united with the General's, and both ere long be effectually redressed."

After reviewing the whole work in a masterly style, an Eastern Editor, among other remarks, observes.

Such is the character of *Andrew Jackson*, and such the history of his public services. If a man greater in all the exalted and noble qualities exists, let him be produced, that mankind may idolize him, as of a super-human species. If a patriot more pure and devoted to his country, is thought to adorn the world, let him be compared with Andrew Jackson, that the palm may be given to the most worthy. If a captain more brave and skilful, cooler in the hour of danger, or firmer in the onset of battle, can be pointed out, it is proper that the prodigy should be known; but till then we will not admit the existence of his superior.

Cincinnatus was taken from the plough to save the republic of mighty Rome, and when her enemies were made to bite the dust, by his valor, he returned to the quiet pursuits of his farm. Such precisely has been the conduct of Jackson. With opportunities of acquiring princely wealth, from his official situation as a negotiator with the Indians for cessions of land, he is comparatively poor, not needy, but subsisting on the produce of his plantation, worked by his own hands, and managed by his own economy, the fruit of which is competence.

PRESIDENT.—At a "barbecue" in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, Sept. 4, Gen. Jackson had 308 votes for President, Mr. Crawford 17, Mr. Adams 1—For V. P. Mr. Calhoun 304, Mr. Gallatin 17.

From the New York Evening Post, October 8.

"STRIPPING DE VEIL."

We understand there are now in this city three members of congress, one from Virginia, one from Maryland, and the other from Pennsylvania, having with them the resignation of *Albert Gallatin* as a candidate for vice president of the United States, and who are authorized by the friends of the caucus candidate to nominate *Henry Clay* as a candidate for the vice presidency. They met some of *Mr. Clay's* influential friends in this city, who promptly refused to accept these overtures; and in so doing doubtless consulted the wishes of that gentleman, who is opposed to all compromises of every kind, and who is determined to stand or fall by himself. A circular from Frankfort announces the intention of *Mr. Clay's* friends to push him to the last extremity. This point may therefore be considered as settled.

Mr. Gallatin has manifested his good sense in declining a contest, in which a failure would have been inevitable. Had he come out and declined immediately after the nomination was made by the caucus at Washington, it would have been still more creditable to his judgment, as he must have known that he could not be elected.

In their paper of the 11th the editors of the Statesman, said—"We have another "item," a precious item—touching ulterior political movements of importance; which shall, in due time, be brought to light."

LA FAYETTE IN BALTIMORE.

General La Fayette, with his son and secretary, arrived in Baltimore on Thursday last, in the steam boat U. States, accompanied by the civic and military committees who had proceeded to Frenchtown to receive him. He landed at Fort M'Henry, where he was met by the venerable Charles Carrol of Carrollton, col. John E. Howard, col. Paul Bentalou and several other distinguished gentlemen of the "olden time," with whom he had co-operated, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of our city and its neighborhood, among whom were the governor of Maryland, Mr. Stevens, the chancellor, and others. After presentation and many happy and interesting recognitions, he breakfasted in the tent of Washington, and soon after arrived in this city, passing through it in an elegant barouche uncovered, escorted by a troop of horse, and accompanied by the committees in carriages. The streets were jammed, not neatly filled, with a delighted people, and the windows of the houses were adorned by all that beauty and taste could furnish; nay, the very house tops were covered with adventurous gazers. The men cheered him frequently, and the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed, especially at the three triumphal arches, where the crowds were most dense. He was then conducted to the Exchange, the noble hall of which had been fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the city authorities, in addition to which the members of the Cincinnati and other soldiers of the revolution, Mr. Adams, secretary of state, the committees from different cities and towns, and many other invited gentlemen, were present. He was received by the mayor, Mr. Johnston, who delivered a feeling address, to which the general made an appropiate reply, very complimentary to Baltimore for her patriotism in the war of the revolution, and in the late contest with the former enemy of our country. The city authorities were then presented, after which the soldiers of the revolution, mustered by col. Mosher, who had not before been introduced, and others. He next, accompanied by the Governor of the state and other distinguished gentlemen, with the mayor and city council, proceeded to the pavilion erected for a review of the troops, all of whom, cavalry, artillery, riflemen and infantry, passed before him. It was truly a grand military display.—They were followed by a great band of youths, bearing rolls containing verses, which they cast at his feet. As the children passed, he frequently opened and closed his arms, as if he was in the act of embracing them, and his eyes appeared filled with tears; after which he retired to the apartments provided for him at Barney's hotel, where he reposed himself a while, being much exhausted. In about two hours, being somewhat refreshed, he, with the mayor, passed through the multitude assembled round the house, shaking hands with a great number of the people. He then retired to rest again, and afterwards dined with the committee of the corporation, and was suffered to pass some time without being much disturbed. In the evening there was a general illumination; many splendid transparencies were exhibited, and great taste displayed in the ornaments of the windows. The streets were thronged with people until past ten o'clock, when the citizens and strangers generally went to rest, with the sweet consolation that nothing had occurred to damp the pleasures which they had enjoyed; and during the night the whole city was in its usual state of repose. Never did an illumination pass off with more honor to a city than this. The General passed through the streets *incognito*, and expressed his delight at the appearance of the people, and highly praised their orderly deportment.

The General was yesterday at the Exchange, and introduced to a mighty crowd of people; received visiters at his rooms, and dined with the corporation, and in the evening visited the Grand Lodge, in their elegant hall, where he was received with the highest masonic honors; after which he attended the splendid ball given in the theatre, which had been fitted up for the occasion.

The preparations of every description were reputable to the taste, patriotism and liberality of Baltimore; and if we have failed in any thing that was due to our illustrious guest, it was not for a want of the will to do him justice. The concourse of people was such as we never before witnessed, all the adjacent country having poured in its population; and it is gratifying to state that all things were conducted with a degree of order and harmony that showed how deeply every one respected the day given up to shew honor to the revered friend of America.

Niles.

Emigration to Hayti.—Emigration to Hayti is progressing with unexampled rapidity; it is not a mere experiment, but vessel after vessel is despached. The New York Evening Post of Tuesday says ---The ship Concordia is expected to sail this afternoon, or to-morrow morning from this port for Hayti, with about 160 colored persons of both sexes. Six vessels at Philadelphia, one at Port Elizabeth, one at Alexandria, and several others at Batimore, are on the eve of sailing for the same destination. It is calculated that between three and four thousand of these persons will leave the United States within a few days, and that every fortnight additional numbers will be shipped off under the direction of President Boyer's agent, who pays the expense of their transmission by authority of the Haytien government. One hundred of those about to sail from this port, are from the State of New Jersey, and there can be no doubt that the great advantages held out will induce the mass of this part of our population to withdraw from the country."

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

(Con.) Oct. 2. At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at this place, for the county of Washington, by the Hon. Thomas Smith, the associate judges were present, and proceeded to the trial of Daniel Cochran, on the fifth day of this month. The prisoner having plead not guilty, put himself upon the country for trial. Opinions being freely formed and expressed, of the charge, the prisoner, it was said, would be acquitted, as it was believed that an unbiassed jury could be had; after considerable delay, however, the panel was filled, and the trial proceeded to. Messrs. Carpenter, (deceased) Foster and Stewart, for the commonwealth, and Messrs. Alexander, Canon, Blair, White and Sturgy, for the prisoner. The prosecution having been opened by Mr. Carpenter, the court then proceeded to hear the testimony.

Jane Cochran, widow of the unfortunate David Cochran, was called and sworn—She stated that on the 16th of June last, in the evening, John Sharra and a man named Devine, came to our House—Devine said he came for a sow; my husband and I were in the house; Cochran and Devine bargained for the sow; Cochran sent down for Matthew, my son, to write an order for some whiskey which Devine said he had at James Ewing, which he was trading for the sow; Matthew went with the order, but Ewing did not accept the order; at this time the sun was not more than an hour high—when Sharra the murderer, and Divine went away together; in about half an hour the prisoner came back to the house alone, passed through the house to the kitchen where Daniel Cochran was cleaning a hog at the door, he came out of the door with the most wonderful language that could be, as he came out he said you g— damn'd old rascal you used me; Cochran replied, yes John I did use you, go home, you and I cannot settle it; John said you g— damn'd old villain I'll settle you; by this time the children came up, Mary Ann and James as they came up Sharra was still abusing Cochran, Cochran was at the corner of the house, where he had hung up the hog, and Sharra was round the house—there was a fence between them. Sharra picked up a stone as if he was going to throw it at Cochran, when David saw him take up the stone he told me he would go and tell Sharra to go home; he went through the entry for the purpose; Sharra still had the stone in his hand, Cochran stepped out to tell him to go home—I stepped out beside David and requested Sharra for God's sake not to strike him with the stone—John Sharra was about four steps from me, he then threw down the stone and as he threw it struck Mary Ann on the foot with it; he then flew at David and pulled his head under his arm, he ran down from the house to the barn with him in that way, striking him as he ran on the breast and sides while he dragged him down the hill several steps, he then picked up this block of wood (the block was then shown,) and struck Cochran on the back of the neck which brought him to his knees immediately, he then pulled him up with his head still under his arm, and put his thumb in one of his eyes, he then held him, up and struck him in the breast and knocked him over the big road with one fist—I believe Cochran was entirely dead when he struck him on the breast—Sharra then struck my son James, a boy of 17 years of age with a club; I then told my daughter that he (Sharra) had killed the father, we must not let him kill James. Sharra then caught me by the throat, the children took me from him. During the time he was there he said he would fix him often—at the time my husband was struck with the block I was running after him, I think it was not half a minute till Cochran was in eternity—James said why John Sharra what will you do, you have killed daddy. Sharra then turned round and struck him, at the same time damning him; Sharra then went away but returned in a few minutes and picked up Cochran, pulled him about and damned him to get up—I told him to let him alone; he damned me to hold my jaw; he would not let the corpse alone and I drew my fist and struck him on the nose and made it bleed. The children had gone to warn the neighbors, they came, he (S.) had his fist ready to strike me, Joseph Cochran came up by this time and took him by the arm, my son William, 9 years old was crying, he (S.) told him to hush and go in the house or he would brain him—when S. returned he staid until Isaac Cochran and son Joseph came, about 15 minutes, he then went away, they followed him but did not keep him. I don't know with what part of the block he struck—it was with his right hand he struck.

Cross Examination—answers—Whilst Devine was at the house there was no quarrel—Devine and Sharra was about three quarters of an hour at the house the first time; there was some whiskey at the house provided for raising—the men did not take more than a spoonful each; they drank very little—we kept no tavern—we did sometimes sell whiskey to travellers passing along; no whiskey was sold to Sharra or Devine that day—the men appeared in a queer way, I don't know from liquor or what—Devine had borrowed a keg the Saturday before—he went from our house about 12 o'clock that day with some whiskey in the keg to Sharra's house, he got the whiskey at Ewing's—about 4 o'clock Devine returned again with Sharra to our house, they did not bring the keg with them. I do not know whether John Sharra was drunk or not—I think Cochran took a dram in the morning. When Cochran went through the entry I requested him not to go out that John Sharra would kill him, Mary Ann caught him, he said don't be afraid I am not a man fit to fight him, I am in as much danger here as I can be in—when Cochran seen Sharra with a stone in his hand he went to tell him to go home; Cochran did not that I recollect, say an ill word to Sharra but kept down his passion.

James Cochran sworn—I was in the field plowing at the old place, on the 16th June, about half an hour before sun set, Sharra came to me in a hurry—he wanted me to go up to my father's with him, I said I could not; after some time, he went up. I put my horse to pasture and started up; as I was going up, I saw him (Sharra) walking up to the house, I seen him with a stone in his hand, he threw the stone and it struck my sister on the foot, he then ran open-handed and seized my father by the head, put it under his arm and dragged him along down the road, my father tried to get away, when he went down a little he picked up the block, struck my father on the back part of the head or neck, my father sunk down very limber, when he was down he turned him on his back and gouged him; he then pulled him up and struck him on the breast; I then pulled him off, he turned and struck me, I told him to go away, he said when he was ready; he struck my father with his right hand—Sharra swore that he would fix or settle my father now about the time he struck him with the block—after he left my father he pulled my mother about. I then went for my uncle's people; when I returned Joseph had got there before me, and Sharra was going off—he went slowly for a while, then ran and picked up stones.

Mary Ann Cochran sworn—[This witness corroborated the testimony of Jane Cochran, her mother, in every particular.]

A number of other witnesses were called on the part of the commonwealth, to show that the prisoner had, upon several occasions, declared that he would be revenged of Cochran for a supposed injury which he had done him; the testimony, however, on this subject, was vague, and not such as would warrant a belief that the prisoner entertained malice prepense against the deceased.

A number of witnesses were examined, on the part of the prisoner, with a view of shewing that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time he made the attack upon Cochran, that he expressed a wish to give himself up after he had killed him, but was prevented from doing so by his wife and mother, and to impair, in some measure, the testimony given by Jane Cochran, by, inducing a belief that she had given different statements, to different persons, of the manner in which her husband was killed. After all, however, the main and leading facts in the old lady's testimony, remained unimpeached.

At 12 o'clock on Friday, the testimony closed, and about the same hour on Saturday the gentlemen engaged on both sides concluded the pleadings; after a short, but comprehensive, charge from the bench, the case was submitted to the jury—who retired, and in about four hours returned a verdict of *Guilty of Murder in the second degree.* About six o'clock in the evening the prisoner was brought to the Bar, when the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, for the space of six years, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The excitement which this trial gave rise to, was so great, that during Thursday and Friday the Court House was crowded to overflowing.—The gentlemen engaged, on both on the part of the Commonwealth, as for the Prisoner, acquitted themselves handsomely.

From a London Paper.

Fluctuations in Public Events & Opinions.

Thirty years ago, there were many hundred millions of human beings alive who are now dead. It required not the aid of inspiration to foretel the same catastrophe respecting hundreds of millions now living in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, all Europe was involved in the French revolutionary war, the most atrocious and diabolical strife, in which the lives of men were ever thrown away, since the age of Nimrod, by the most humane, intellectual and religious nations, under the sun; in comparison with whom nearly all the rest of the people of the earth are cruel, ignorant, idolatrous barbarians! Such is the consistency of human character. We dare not prophesy that the crimes and cruelties of a similar conflict will not be removed for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Pitt was in the zenith of power, and Mr. Fox in the nadir of opposition, balancing between them our political sphere, amidst those disturbing forces of tremendous energy, which were then shaking the whole system of civilized society around. They are now sleeping side by side, under their marble tombs in Westminster Abbey, and our little world of politics is in equilibrium still, without them. "We ne'er may look upon their like again;" and yet what reason is there to question that two as great as they, and better paired to serve their country, by union rather then by contention, may arise in thirty years to come?

Thirty years ago, the Kingdom was divided against itself by the aristocrats and the jacobins, the first of whom were willing to sacrifice the liberties of their country to pervent the latter from extending them by a reformation of abuse. The one monopolized all the loyalty, and the other all the independence in the land, and each with equal pretensions, that is none at all. The legal fiction of "Constructive Treason" was invented in those days, and explained with such consummate clearness in a speech of nine hours, by the present lord chancellor, then attorney general---that no twelve honest men could be found to understand it---consequently the accused were most ignorantly acquitted. May never a jury be more enlightened for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the National Debt was some two or three hundred millions. By a continued war it has been raised in the interval to thrice that sum. But it already shows such symptoms of decay, that unless some new war be engaged in to recruit it, there is cause to fear it may be reduced to the first named amount in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the slave trade was a lawful, honorable, humane, and christian occupation. It is now piracy, and persons engaged in it are liable to be hanged by the neck until dead at the yard-arm. Human laws are ever varying---justice is eternal. Slavery itself is now as lawful, honorable, humane, and Christian a thing as the slave trade was then; there are some signs of the times which afford a hope, that, by a mutual demise, a legal execution, or actual suicide, our colonies will be rid of this curse in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, Bonaparte was not known, except as an artillery officer in the French army. His campaign in Italy, Germany, Egypt, Syria, Poland, and Russia, his chief Consulship, his imperial dignity, his abdication, his exile in Elba, his return to Paris, his overthrow at Waterloo, his imprisonment in St. Helena, and his death, have all been, are gone, and are as if they had never been except in their consequences, which will not cease to be implicated with the fate of nations till the world's end. There may be a boy at school, this day, or rather at home, during the midsummer vacation, who shall arrive at equal eminence of power, glory, and dominion, over the destiny of man, through life and beyond the grave, in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the small pox was a perpetual pestilence, walking in darkness throughout the world, wherever ships or armies, merchants or travellers, from Europe had visited. Vaccination has chased this fiend from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and from the shores of Greenland to Patagonia. There will scarcely be a pockmarked face to be seen thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there was scarcely a poet living among us, except Cowper and Peter Pindar. There is now as many authors of verse as days in the year, aye, even a leap year, we had almost said hours. The works of thirty of these may perhaps be remembered for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there was neither gas lights, nor steam packets, nor safety lamps, nor life boats, nor a hundred other useful mechanical and philosophical inventions. All these will most probably be improved beyond what can be anticipated in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there were neither Bible, nor missionary, nor tract, nor school societies for the instruction and conversion of heathens at home and abroad in the only true religion, of all that bear that desecrated name under heaven. There are now about fifty parent institutions of this kind, whose progeny of auxiliaries at least reach a thousand, and their income amounts to near half a million sterling. It is not unreasonable to expect that these may be increased tenfold, at the least computation, during thirty years to come.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Carsher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Bennet, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Scheetz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling,* James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

The following named gentlemen were appointed, on the 8th instant, Directors of the office of the Bank of the United States, at this place, for the year ensuing, viz:

Dr. Geo. Stevenson,	George Boggs,
James S. Stevenson,	Chas. Avery,
Alex. Brackenridge,	Jno. Little,
Jno. S. Riddle,	Wm. D. Duncan,
Chas. Brewer,	James Park.
Wm. M'Knight,	

And at a meeting of the Board, this day, Dr. Geo. Stevenson was unanimously re-elected President.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1824.

Internal Improvement.—It appears by an article in the Conewango Emigrant, printed at Warren, in this state, that the attention of many enterprising men in the state of New-York is turned to the project of opening a canal between the navigable waters of Allegheny river and the Great Canal of New-York. A writer in the Emigrant, who advocates the project, and is confident of its practicability, proposes the following route for this canal—

"To commence at or near the termination of the grand canal, then to be taken through the valley of the westernmost branch of the Buffalo creek to the Cattaraugus, which it will cross near Aldrich's Mills, thence it will be continued to the Conewango, with which it will probably unite, not far from Kent's, and five or six miles from the Cataraugus. Between Kent's and the south line of New-York, a distance of nearly thirty miles, there is very little swift water. Almost the whole of that distance, the Conewango is a deep sluggish stream, and affords what is emphatically called "*the dead water.*" It is, in fact, a canal, formed by nature, excavated and embanked by her handy-work, long before Watson or Morris, Ellicott or Clinton, ever thought of marrying the waters of Erie to those of the Hudson. All that is necessary to be done, in order to render it fit for use, is to straighten the stream and construct the tow-path."

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.

In no country, and in no age has any man, who possessed similar talents, and had rendered services to his country of the same varied character and important nature, been so much misrepresented as ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He is one of the few solitary individuals, the treatment of whose posthumous reputation stands forth as an exception to the common conduct of men. Usually when men, with whom we have been at variance, die, we bury our animosities in their graves. If we think of them at all, it is with feelings of sorrow, mingled with regret that circumstances had ranged us in opposing ranks, and embittered those against us, and us against those, with whom it would, now that the extinction of life has put an end to our contention, and a period to our rivalry, be a source of comfort and consolation to have lived in amity. But with Alexander Hamilton these humane feelings were not suffered to have their course.—He is regarded, even at this distant day, with as much bitterness, as when his transcendant talents and his personal influence stood a barrier against the progress of perhaps a laudable ambition. We pardon the errors of others, we excuse their faults even during life, and we pass them over to oblivion after death, but the imputed errors and faults of Hamilton, are neither to be forgotten nor forgiven. The value of his services are not suffered to be pleaded in mitigation, nor will the purity of his patriotism be taken in atonement.

Frequently has it happened that one of two rivals, who were worthy to contend with each other, was cut off by the hand of death, in the very moment when each nerve was strained in mortal and determined opposition: and the survivor seized the earliest opportunity to do justice to the merits and motives of his opponent, and pronounced an eulogium on his character and his virtues;—thus elevating himself, while guarding the fair fame of a fallen foe. But when Hamilton fell a victim to factious fury and mistaken honor, no one was found among his opponents to render him this last sad service. The voice of friendship was heard in his praise, but the tongues of his clamorous competitors were mute. Hamilton had no rival worthy to be the rival of Hamliton. Though from the operations of particular causes the splendor of his fame may for a while be partially obscured, yet it must ultimately burst forth with its native effulgence; and posterity will then do justice to his memory and merit. *York Recorder.*

Recent Decisions.—A third party is not justified in publishing letters strictly confidental, and which may have passed between other persons.—The frequent reparations of a pew in a Church, for many years, held to be evidence of exclusive right. Stealing cushions from a *Church* is sacralege—from a Dissenting Chapel is only larceny.

From the Shepherdstown Gazette.

A friend of Gen. *Jackson*, and a gentleman who stands high, we believe in his estimation, put into our hands a few days ago a pamphlet, purporting to be written by one *Jesse Benton*, of Tennessee, on the subject of the Presidential election. This Jesse Benton, announces himself as a candidate in that state for Elector, and promises to vote for the *Caucus* ticket, Crawford and Gallatin. We state this fact in order that our readers may qualify their indignation for the wretch, who can sit down and coolly calumniate the character of the greatest man of the age through motives of private pique and animosity, for it will not be forgotten by those who are acquainted with the history of Gen. Jackson (and who that knows the history of his country is ignorant of it?) that *this is the same man who came up BEHIND him and SHOT him through the shoulder in the streets of Nashville when he was marching to the defence of the country, during the late war.* A person to read this production and to possess the credulity to believe it, would pronounce him a monster too horrible to live upon the earth—with whom the Catalines and Robespieres of other countries could hardly be compared. Integrity of conduct—honor—virtue—glory—they are all denied him! The wreaths which a grateful people had thought he merited and crowned him with, are unceremoniously stripped from his brow, and both his private and public character assailed with the vindictiveness of a tiger. We had heard and believed that his reputation as a man and an officer, was without stain or reproach. How fortunate for Jesse Benton, that it is reserved for him to unmask so great a delinquent, and strip him of his false honors? How unfortunste for the American people that they had supposed him a hero who had fought their battles with success, and freed their country from hostile invaders! Is this then all a dream? Did Jackson never lead our armies to the field—was his voice never raised in war—did his sword never drink the blood of our enemies? If not give him back the years that he has spent in a vain pursuit—efface his scars—restore our countrymen who have bled with him. Let us forget the dangers and difficulties that beset us, when Jackson's name sounded in our ears with such cheering delight and victory perched upon his helmet. But Jesse Benton hopes that there may be no occasion, by the success of another Cæsar for another Brutus to rise and rid the world of him? Perhaps *he* would be the Brutus? He who could dastardly fire at a man's back, and break his arm might massacre a better man than Cæsar. But let not this "noble Brutus," this thirce honorable man, feel his patriotism called upon to rid the world of Andrew Jackson—He is armed too strong in honesty to tremble at the threats of this "*hungry looking*" Roman. Gen. Jackson will be President and will live in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen, when Jesse Benton will be forgot, or only remembered to be execrated.

Extracts from Eaton's life of Jackson.

"In the person of General Jackson," says his biographer, "is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare, and weighs not more than one hundred and forty five pounds. His conformation appears to disqualify him for hardships; yet accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, with brows arched and slightly projecting, possess a marked expression, but when from any cause excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manners he is pleasing, in his address commanding; while his countenance marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment, there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable and familiar, he is open and accessable to all. Influenced by the belief, *that merit should constitute the only difference in men*, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled consequence. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not patiently listen to his story, and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately he is most esteemed. Benevolence in him is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to assist and to relieve it.

"Light and trifling pleasantries often mark characters as distinctly as things of consequence. Gen. Jackson, one day during the siege of New Orleans, was approached by an officer of militia, who stated his desire to leave the service, and return home; for he was made game of, and called by the company, Pewter Foot. He manifested great concern, and anxious desire to be relieved from his unpleasant situation. The General, with much apparent sympathy for him, replied, that he had ascertained there was a practice in the camp of giving nicknames; and he had understood that very many had dared to call him *Old Hickory*: now, said he, if you prefer mine, I am willing to exchange; if not, remain contented, and perform your duty faithfully, and as soon as we can get clear of those troublesome British, our wrongs shall be inquired into by a court martial, and the authors punished; for then, and not till then, shall we have an end to those insults. The effect was happy, and induced the complaining officer to retire, perfectly satisfied to learn, that his grievance would be united with the General's, and both ere long be effectually redressed."

After reviewing the whole work in a masterly style, an Eastern Editor, among other remarks, observes,

Such is the character of *Andrew Jackson*, and such the history of his public services. If a man greater in all the exalted and noble qualities exists, let him be produced, that mankind may idolize him, as of a super-human species. If a patriot more pure and devoted to his country, is thought to adorn the world, let him be compared with Andrew Jackson, that the palm may be given to the most worthy. If a captain more brave and skilful, cooler in the hour of danger, or firmer in the onset of battle, can be pointed out, it is proper that the prodigy should be known; but till then we will not admit the existence of his superior.

Cincinnatus was taken from the plough to save the republic of mighty Rome, and when her enemies were made to bite the dust, by his valor, he returned to the quiet pursuits of his farm. Such precisely has been the conduct of Jackson. With opportunities of acquiring princely wealth, from his official situation as a negotiator with the Indians for cessions of land, he is comparatively poor, not needy, but subsisting on the produce of his plantation, worked by his own hands, and managed by his own economy, the fruit of which is competence.

PRESIDENT.—At a "barbacue" in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, Sept. 4, Gen. Jackson had 303 votes for President, Mr. Crawford 17, Mr. Adams 1—For V. P. Mr. Calhoun 304, Mr. Gallatin 17.

The Alexandria Herald says, it has kept a list of Presidential meetings that have voted, and the results of them are 17,895 votes for Jackson, 3563 for Adams and 1308 for Crawford.

"STOPPE DE VEEL!"

From the New York Statesman, October 9.

We understand there are now in this city three members of congress, one from Virginia, one from Maryland, and the other from Pennsylvania, having with them the resignation of *Albert Gallatin* as a candidate for vice president of the United States, and who are authorized by the friends of the caucus candidate to nominate *Henry Clay* as a candidate for the vice presidency. They met some of *Mr. Clay's* influential friends in this city, who promptly refused to accept these overtures; and in so doing doubtless consulted the wishes of that gentleman, who is opposed to all compromises of every kind, and who is determined to stand or fall by himself. A circular from Frankfort announces the intention of *Mr. Clay's* friends to push him to the last extremity. This point may therefore be considered as settled.

Mr. Gallatin has manifested his good sense in declining a contest, in which a failure would have been inevitable. Had he come out and declined immediately after the nomination was made by the caucus at Washington, it would have been still more creditable to his judgment, as he must have known that he could not be elected.

In their paper of the 11th the editors of the Statesman, add—"We have another "item," a precious item—touching ulterior political movements of importance; which shall, in due time, be brought to light."

LA FAYETTE IN BALTIMORE.

General La Fayette, with his son and secretary, arrived in Baltimore on Thursday last, in the steam boat U. States, accompanied by the civic and military committees who had proceeded to Frenchtown to receive him. He landed at Fort M'Henry, where he was met by the venerable Charles Carrol of Carrolton, col. John E. Howard, col. Paul Bentalou and several other distinguished gentlemen of the "olden time," with whom he had co-operated, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of our city and its neighborhood, among whom were the governor of Maryland, Mr. Stevens, the chancellor, and others. After presentation and many happy and interesting recognitions, he breakfasted in the tent of Washington, and soon after arrived in this city, passing through it in an elegant barouche uncovered, escorted by a troop of horse, and accompanied by the committees in carriages. The streets were jammed, not merely filled, with a delighted people, and the windows of the houses were adorned by all that beauty and taste could furnish; nay, the very house tops were covered with adventurous gazers. The men cheered him frequently, and the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed, especially at the three triumphal arches, where the crowds were most dense. He was then conducted to the Exchange, the noble hall of which had been fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the city authorities, in addition to which the members of the Cincinnati and other soldiers of the revolution, Mr. Adams, secretary of state, the committees from different cities and towns; and many other invited gentlemen, were present. He was received by the mayor, Mr. Johnston, who delivered a feeling address, to which the general made an appropiate reply, very complimentary to Baltimore for her patriotism in the war of the revolution, and in the late contest with the former enemy of our country. The city authorities were then presented, after which the soldiers of the revolution, mustered by col. Mosher, who had not before been introduced, and others. He next, accompanied by the Governor of the state and other distinguished gentlemen, with the mayor and city council, proceeded to the pavilion erected for a review of the troops, all of whom, cavalry, artillery, riflemen and infantry, passed before him. It was truly a grand military display.—They were followed by a great band of youths, bearing rolls containing verses, which they cast at his feet. As the children passed, he frequently opened and closed his arms, as if he was in the act of embracing them, and his eyes appeared filled with tears; after which he retired to the apartments provided for him at Barney's hotel, where he reposed himself a while, being much exhausted. In about two hours, being somewhat refreshed, he, with the mayor, passed through the multitude assembled round the house, shaking hands with a great number of the people. He then retired to rest again, and afterwards dined with the committee of the corporation, and was suffered to pass some time without being much disturbed. In the evening there was a general illumination; many splendid transparencies were exhibited, and great taste displayed in the ornaments of the windows. The streets were thronged with people until past ten o'clock, when the citizens and strangers generally went to rest, with the sweet consolation that nothing had occurred to damp the pleasures which they had enjoyed; and during the night the whole city was in its usual state of repose. Never did an illumination pass off with more honor to a city than this. The General passed through the streets *incognito*, and expressed his delight at the appearance of the people, and highly praised their orderly deportment.

The General was yesterday at the Exchange, and introduced to a mighty crowd of people; received visiters at his rooms, and dined with the corporation, and in the evening visited the Grand Lodge, in their elegant hall, where he was received with the highest masonic honors; after which he attended the splendid ball given in the theatre, which had been fitted up for the occasion.

The preparations of every description were reputable to the taste, patriotism and liberality of Baltimore; and if we have failed in any thing that was due to our illustrious guest, it was not for a want of the will to do him justice. The concourse of people was such as we never before witnessed, all the adjacent country having poured in its population; and it is gratifying to state that all things were conducted with a degree of order and harmony that showed how deeply every one respected the day given up to shew honor to the revered friend of America. *Niles.*

Emigration to Hayti.—Emigration to Hayti is progressing with unexampled rapidity; it is not a mere experiment, but vessel after vessel is despached. The New York Evening Post of Tuesday says ---The ship Concordia is expected to sail this afternoon, or to-morrow morning from this port for Hayti, with about 160 colored persons of both sexes. Six vessels at Philadelphia, one at Port Elizabeth, one at Alexandria, and several others at Batimore, are on the eve of sailing for the same destination. It is calculated that between three and four thousand of these persons will leave the United States within a few days, and that every fortnight additional numbers will be shipped off under the direction of President Boyer's agent, who pays the expense of their transmission by authority of the Haytien government. One hundred of those about to sail from this port, are from the State of New Jersey, and there can be no doubt that the great advantages held out will induce the mass of this part of our population to withdraw from the country."

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Indiana, (Pa.) Oct. 8. At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Indiana, for the county of Indiana, last week, by the Hon. John Young, and his associates, *John Sharra* was brought to the bar, on Thursday morning, and arraigned on the indictment for the murder of *David Cochran*, on the 16th day of June last. The prisoner having plead not guilty, put himself upon his country for trial. Opinions having been generally formed and expressed, of the guilt of the prisoner, it was not without considerable difficulty that an unbiassed jury could be had; after challenging many, however, the pannel was filled, and the trial proceeded in: Messrs. Carpenter, (deputy attorney general,) Foster and Stanard, for the commonwealth—and Messrs. Alexander, Canan, Blair, White and Brady, for the prisoner. The prosecution having been opened by Mr. Carpenter, the court then proceeeded to hear the testimony.

Jane Cochran, widow of the unfortunate David Cochran, was called and sworn—She stated that on the 16th of June last, in the evening, John Sharra and a man named Devine, came to our House—Devine said he came for a cow; my husband and I were in the house; Cochran and Devine bargained for the cow; Cochran sent down for Matthew, my son, to write an order for some whiskey which Devine said he had at James Ewing, which he was trading for the cow; Matthew went with the order, but Ewing did not accept the order; at this time the sun was not more than an hour high—then Sharra the murderer, and Divine went away together; in about half an hour the prisoner came back to the house alone, passed through the house to the kitchen where David Cochran was cleaning a hog at the door, he came out of the door with the most wonderful language that could be, as he came out he said you g— damn'd old rascal you sued me; Cochran replied, yes John I did sue you, go home, you and I cannot settle it; John said you g— damn'd old villain I'll settle you; by this time the children came up, Mary Ann and Jane: as they came up Sharra was still abusing Cochran, Cochran was at the corner of the house, where he had hung up the hog, and Sharra was round the house—there was a fence between them. Sharra picked up a stone as if he was going to throw it at Cochran, when David saw him take up the stone he told me he would go and tell Sharra to go home; he went through the entry for the purpose; Sharra still had the stone in his hand, Cochran stepped out to tell him to go home—I stepped out beside David and requested Sharra for God's sake not to strike him with the stone—John Sharra was about four steps from me, he then threw down the stone and as he threw it struck Mary Ann on the foot with it: he then flew at David and pulled his head under his arm, he ran down from the house to the barn with him in that way, striking him as he ran on the breast and sides while he dragged him down the hill several steps, he then picked up this block of wood (the block was then shown,) and struck Cochran on the back of the neck which brought him to his knees immediately, he then pulled him up with his head still under his arm, and put his thumb in one of his eyes, he then held him, up and struck him in the breast and knocked him over the big road with one fist—I believe Cochran was entirely dead when he struck him on the breast—Sharra then struck my son James, a boy of 17 years of age with a club; I then told my daughter that he (Sharra) had killed the father, we must not let him kill James. Sharra then caught me by the throat, the children took me from him. During the time he was there he said he would fix him often—at the time my husband was struck with the block I was running after him, I think it was not half a minute till Cochran was in eternity—James said why John Sharra what will you do, you have killed daddy. Sharra then turned round and struck him, at the same time damning him; Sharra then went away but returned in a few minutes and picked up Cochran, pulled him about and damned him to get up—I told him to let him alone; he damned me to hold my jaw; he would not let the corpse alone and I drew my fist and struck him on the nose and made it bleed. The children had gone to warn the neighbors, they came, he (S.) had his fist ready to strike me, Joseph Cochran came up by this time and took him by the arm, my son William, 9 years old was crying, he (S.) told him to hush and go in the house or he would brain him—when S. returned he staid until Isaac Cochran and son Joseph came, about 15 minutes, he then went away, they followed him but did not keep him. I don't know with what part of the block he struck—it was with his right hand he struck.

Cross Examination—answers—Whilst Devine was at the house there was no quarrel:—Devine and Sharra was about three quarters of an hour at the house the first time; there was some whiskey at the house provided for raising—the men did not take more than a spoonful each; they drank very little—we kept no tavern—we did sometimes sell whiskey to travellers passing along: no whiskey was sold to Sharra or Devine that day—the men appeared in a queer way, I don't know from liquor or what—Devine had borrowed a keg the Saturday before—he went from our house about 12 o'clock that day with some whiskey in the keg to Sharra's house, he got the whiskey at Ewing's—about 4 o'clock Devine returned again with Sharra to our house, they did not bring the keg with them. I do not know whether John Sharra was drunk or not—I think Cochran took a dram in the morning. When Cochran went through the entry I requested him not to go out that John Sharra would kill him, Mary Ann caught him, he said don't be afraid I am not a man fit to fight him, I am in as much danger here as I can be in—when Cochran seen Sharra with a stone in his hand he went to tell him to go home; Cochran did not that I recollect, say an ill word to Sharra but kept down his passion.

James Cochran sworn—I was in the field plowing at the old place, on the 16th June, about half an hour before sun set, Sharra came to me in a hurry—he wanted me to go up to my father's with him, I said I could not; after some time, he went up. I put my horse to pasture and started up; as I was going up, I saw him (Sharra) walking up to the house, I seen him with a stone in his hand, he threw the stone and it struck my sister on the foot, he then ran open-handed and seized my father by the head, put it under his arm and dragged him along down the road, my father tried to get away, when he went down a little he picked up the block, struck my father on the back part of the head or neck, my father sunk down very limber, when he was down he turned him on his back and gouged him; he then pulled him up and struck him on the breast; I then pulled him off, he turned and struck me, I told him to go away, he said when he was ready; he struck my father with his right hand—Sharra swore that he would fix or settle my father now about the time he struck him with the block—after he left my father he pulled my mother about. I then went for my uncle's people; when I returned Joseph had got there before me, and Sharra was going off—he went slowly for a while, then ran and picked up stones.

Mary Ann Cochran sworn—[This witness corroborated the testimony of Jane Cochran, her mother, in every particular.]

A number of other witnesses were called on the part of the commonwealth, to show that the prisoner had, upon several occasions, declared that he would be revenged of Cochran for a supposed injury which he had done him; the testimony, however, on this subject, was vague, and not such as would warrant a belief that the prisoner entertained malice prepense against the deceased.

A number of witnesses were examined, on the part of the prisoner, with a view of shewing that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time he made the attack upon Cochran, that he expressed a wish to give himself up after he had killed him, but was prevented from doing so by his wife and mother, and to impair, in some measure, the testimony given by Jane Cochran, by, inducing a belief that she had given different statements, to different persons, of the manner in which her husband was killed. After all, however, the main and leading facts in the old lady's testimony, remained unimpeached.

At 12 o'clock on Friday, the testimony closed and about the same hour on Staurday the gentlemen engaged on both sides concluded the pleadings; after a short, but comprehensive, charge from the bench, the case was submitted to the jury—who retired, and in about four hours returned a verdict of *Guilty of Murder in the second degree.* About six o'clock in the evening the prisoner was brought to the Bar, when the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, for the space of ten years, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The excitement which this trial gave rise to, was so great, that during Thursday and Friday the Court-House was crowded to overflowing.—The gentlemen engaged, as well on the part of the Commonwealth, as for the Prisoner, acquitted themselves handsomely.

From a London Paper.

Fluctuations in Public Events & Opinions.

Thirty years ago, there were many hundred millions of human beings alive who are now dead. It requires not the aid of inspiration to foretel the same catastrophe respecting hundreds of millions now living in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, all Europe was involved in the French revolutionary war, the most atrocious and diabolical strife, in which the lives of men were ever thrown away, since the age of Nimrod, by the most humane, intellectual and religious nations, under the sun; in comparison with whom nearly all the rest of the people of the earth are cruel, ignorant, idolatrous barbarians! Such is the consistency of human character. We dare not prophecy that the crimes and cruelties of a similar conflict will not be removed for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Pitt was in the zenith of power, and Mr. Fox in the nadir of opposition, balancing between them our political sphere, amidst those disturbing forces of tremendous energy, which were then shaking the whole system of civilized society around. They are now sleeping side by side, under their marble tombs in Westminster Abbey, and our little world of politics is in equilibrium still, without them. "We ne'er may look upon their like again;" and yet what reason is there to question that two as great as they, and better paired to serve their country, by union rather then by contention, may arise in thirty years to come?

Thirty years ago, the Kingdom was divided against itself by the aristocrats and the jacobins, the first of whom were willing to sacrifice the liberties of their country to pervent the latter from extending them by a reformation of abuse. The one monopolized all the loyalty, and the other all the independence in the land, and each with equal pretensions, that is none at all. The legal fiction of "Constructive Treason" was invented in those days, and explained with such consummate clearness in a speech of nine hours, by the present lord chancellor, then attorney general---that no twelve honest men could be found to understand it---consequently the accused were most ignorantly acquitted. May never a jury be more enlightened for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the National Debt was some two or three hundred millions. By a continued war it has been raised in the interval to thrice that sum. But it already shows such symptoms of decay, that unless some new war be engaged in to recruit it, there is cause to fear it may be reduced to the first named amount in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the slave trade was a lawful, honorable, humane, and christian occupation. It is now piracy, and persons engaged in it are liable to be hanged by the neck until dead at the yard-arm. Human laws are ever varying---justice is eternal. Slavery itself is now as lawful, honorable, humane, and Christian a thing as the slave trade was then; there are some signs of the times which afford a hope, that, by a mutual demise, a legal execution, or actual suicide, our colonies will be rid of this curse in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, Bonaparte was not known, except as an artillery officer in the French army. His campaign in Italy, Germany, Egypt, Syria, Poland, and Russia, his chief Consulship, his imperial dignity, his abdication, his exile in Elba, his return to Paris, his overthrow at Waterloo, his imprisonment in St. Helena, and his death, have all been, are gone, and are as if they had never been except in their consequences, which will not cease to be implicated with the fate of nations till the world's end. There may be a boy at school, this day, or rather at home, during the midsummer vacation, who shall arrive at equal eminence of power, glory, and dominion, over the destiny of man, through life and beyond the grave, in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the small pox was a perpetual pestilence, walking in darkness throughout the world, wherever ships or armies, merchants or travellers, from Europe had visited. Vaccination has chased this fiend from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and from the shores of Greenland to Patagonia. There will scarcely be a pockmarked face to be seen thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there was scarcely a poet living among us, except Cowper and Peter Pindar. There is now as many authors of verse as days in the year, aye, even a leap year, we had almost said hours. The works of thirty of these may perhaps be remembered for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there was neither gas lights, nor steam packets, nor safety lamps, nor life boats, nor a hundred other useful mechanical and philosophical inventions. All these will most probably be improved beyond what can be anticipated in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there were neither Bible, nor missionary, nor tract, nor school societies for the instruction and conversion of heathens at home and abroad in the only true religion, of all that bear that desecrated name under heaven. There are now about fifty parent institutions of this kind, whose progeny of auxiliaries at least reach a thousand, and their income amounts to near half a million sterling. It is not unreasonable to expect that these may be increased tenfold, at the least computation during thirty years to come.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

We are indebted to a highly respectable correspondent for the following letter, the particulars of which are derived from the Indian Agent, at Fort Armstrong, under date Sept. 19.

"A war party of Sauk Indians, returned to their village, in this vicinity, on the 8th instant, from an expedition against the Sioux. They were all mounted, and had been absent about thirty days. They report that they discovered on the 27th of August, the trail of a large party of Sioux Indians, which they followed two days; that on the evening of the second day, they passed several large pits which had been dug by these Indians, for defence; that on proceeding further, they found a great number of cattle which had been killed with arrows, and also one horse; that they soon after heard the sound of drums, which apprised them of being in the neighborhood of their enemies; that the drums ceased beating about 12 o'clock at night, and they, forty-five young men, attacked the Sioux's camp an hour or two before day break and killed fifteen of their number, and took one prisoner, a girl of ten or twelve years of age, and then retreated without the loss of a man; but they had not proceeded far, before they found themselves surrounded by a numerous party of the Sioux, and having no other alternative, they fought their way through them, and in doing this, lost their prisoner, and had eight of their number killed, and two wounded. The wounded have returned with the party, but the dead were left in the possession of the enemy.

"They were so closely pursued by the Sioux, that they lost several of their horses and most of their blankets, and returned nearly naked, and in a state of starvation. The Sauks supposed that the Sioux belong to the Sussitong or Sussetoah band, and that the cattle which they found dead, are the same that crossed the Des Moines, about sixty days since; several of the war party who saw them at the time they crossed the river, say that the drove consisted of nearly one hundred head, and that it was in charge of five Americans and two Frenchmen; that they had along with them, ten horses and mules, and that they presumed they were bound to St. Peter's. They further say, that they saw a horse and a mule that belonged to the drovers in the possession of the Sioux, on the morning of the action, and that it is their opinion that the drovers have been massacred by them.

Effects of Temperature on human feeling.—Professor Olmstead, in a letter to the editor, remarks—"In England the only natural temperature that is agreeable, lies between 60 and 70 deg. so that when the thermometer is above 70, the inhabitants feel uncomfortably warm, and when it is below 60, they begin to approach the fire. In this climate, (lat. 35, 40, N. lon. 79, 3, W.) we do not feel uncomfortably warm until the thermometer is above 80, and we begin to kindle fires when it is below 70. It would seem, therefore, that our standard in this respect is 10 degrees higher than it is in England; and that we do not suffer more by a heat of 90, than the people of England do by a heat of 80. Dr. Black also remarks that, in Scotland, the thermometer rises, in moderately warm summer air, to sixty-four degrees.—According to this account, what would be esteemed moderately warm summer weather in Scotland, would be considered cold autumnal weather in this climate, when the presence of a fire would be quite comfortable and almost necessary. It seems, moreover, agreeable to the analogy of nature, that the animal system should accommodate itself, in some measure, to the external circumstances in which it is placed.—*Silliman's Journal.*

FOREIGN.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Latest from Europe.—London papers to the 13th of September, and Liverpool to the 16th are received at New-York by the packet ship *James Cropper.*

FRANCE.

The *Death of the King of France*, is announced in the second edition of the London Courier of the 14th Sept. The intelligence is stated to have been received by *express* from Paris. The morning papers of Wednesday, the 15th, state that no official intelligence of such an event had been received in London up to midnight on Tuesday, though from the state of the French King's disorder, no doubt was entertained of his death having taken place, as stated in the evening journals.

Louis the 18th has left no legitimate children. He is succeeded by his brother the Count d'Artois, under the title of Charles X. The new king is about 65 years of age, a rigid monarchist, and a bigot in religion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

As was to be expected, the advocates of legitimacy in Europe, are not pleased with the reception Gen. La Fayette meets in America.

Considerable alarm existed in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners, in various parts of Lancaster and Scotland.

Disturbances continue in Ireland, and the Clonmell Herald states that a sergeant's guard of the 1st Royals, was mostly killed and wounded in a rencontre with the country people, in the neighborhood of Castlebar, county Mayo, while endeavoring to protect an illicit still which they seized, and which was rescued by the mob.—The bodies of some of the soldiers have not yet been found.

SPAIN.

The late affair at Tariffa, says an English paper, has not by any means, been so trifling a business as the French accounts would make us believe. The defence of Valdes appears to have been conducted with skill and bravery; and it was not till after several failures, that the French succeeded in gaining possession of the place. The loss of the French is represented as very considerable. At Gibraltar, the cannonading was distinctly heard night and day.

It is stated on the authority of letters received on the 13th from Cadiz, that Valdes, and nearly the whole of his followers, after the taking of Tariffa by the French, escaped across to Tangier, whence it is said they will wait for another opportunity to make a new attempt. Letters from Gibraltar, of the 2d August, state that the bands of Constitutionalists still appeared, and in considerable numbers. The two bulletins of Valdes, were widely circulated in the northern provinces, and had produced great sensation.

GREECE.

The Greeks are said to have gained a second naval victory over the Turks, and their successes on land are, in some accounts, represented as brilliant.

Districts.	Negley.	Sutton.	Stev'son.	Moore.	Forward	Allison.	Brown	Walker.	Cochran	Beatty.	Patterson	Gilliland	Sullivan.
Allegheny,	1421	399	1524	1466	1316	190	1497	1027	1045	1085	1064	1019	1000
Beaver,	1224	168	767	891	746	146	1167	1041	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Butler,	297	582	441	387	242	867	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Armstrong,	385	194	575	387	418	266	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Total,	3327	1343	3307	2931	2722	1469	4664	3068	3045	3085	3064	3019	3000

Congress. Assembly.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1824.

ELECTION.

CONGRESS. The official Returns from the different counties which compose this Congressional district have been received. The result is as follows:

	Allison.	Stev'son.	Moore.	Forward	Negley.	Sutton.
Allegheny,	1421	1524	1466	1316	190	399
Beaver,	1224	767	891	746	146	168
Butler,	297	441	387	242	867	582
Armstrong,	385	575	387	418	266	194
Total,	3327	3307	2931	2722	1469	1343

Messrs. James Allison and James S. Stevenson are elected.

ASSEMBLY. Allegheny and Butler counties form a district. The following is the vote.

	Brown.	Patterson	Gilleland	Sullivan.	Walker.	Cochran	Beatty.
Allegheny,	2897	1496	1319	1335	1627	1645	1585
Butler,	1452	968	919	893	523	500	536
Total,	4349	2464	2238	2228	2150	2145	2121

Messrs. John Brown, James Patterson, James C. Gilleland, and Moses Sullivan, are elected.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Philadelphia city. Congress—Joseph Hemphill. Assembly—William Lehman, John M. Reed, John K. Kane, G. M. Stroud, John R. C. Smith, W. M. Meredith.

Philadelphia county. Congress—Daniel H. Miller and John Wurts. Assembly—Joseph Starne, Joel B. Sutherland, Jas. A. Mahany, George N. Baker, David Snyder, Jonathan T. Knight, and Robert O'Neil.

[Sutherland had two strings to his bow; he was a candidate for both Congress and Assembly: his majority for the latter was 28 votes; for the former, Mr. Wurts out-polled him 94 votes. If he had been elected to both offices, being a "man of principle in proportion to his interest," there can be no doubt which he would have accepted. P. S. The latest Philadelphia Gazette informs us, that Mr. Sutherland is already making interest to have himself elected U. S. Senator!]

Lancaster. Senator—John Hamilton. Assembly: David Landis, John M'Cammant, Benj. Grimler, Nathaniel F. Lightner, Samuel Morrison, Jacob Gisch. [The Senator and three first named Assemblymen, are democrats.]

Berks and Schuylkill. Congress: William Adams, Henry Wilson. Assembly: Jacob Gehr, James Everhart, George U. Odenheimer, Henry Boyer, Geo. Rahn.

Dauphin and Lebanon. Congress—Robert Harris. Senator—Adam Ritcher. Dauphin Assembly—Valentine Hummel, Isaac Smith. Sheriff—Thomas Walker. Lebanon Assembly—James Bell, Charles Gleim.

Franklin, Cumberland and Adams. Congress—John Findlay, James Wilson. Franklin, Senator—James Dunlop. Cumberland Assembly—A. S. M'Kinney, James Dunlop.

[The Cumberland Assemblymen elected belong to what is there called the *Grumbletonian* party, that is, those who are dissatisfied with Governor Shulze's appointments.]

Bedford and Somerset. Congress—Andrew Thomson, in place of Judge Tod. Senator—Channcey Forward. Bedford Assembly—Andrew Mann, Christian Snyder.

Somerset. Assembly: William Philson, J. Gebhart.

Westmoreland. Congress—George Plumer.—Assembly—Jacob M. Wise, John Markle, George Farrel.

Indiana and Armstrong. Assembly—Joseph Rankin, David Lawson. Sheriff of Indiana—Clemence M'Clara.

Washington. Congress—Joseph Lawrence.—Senate—Jonathan Knight, William H. Hawkins. Assembly—Joseph Ritner, James Keys, William M'Creery, Aaron Kerr.

Fayette. Congress—Andrew Stewart. Assembly—David Cummings, Henry W. Beeson, Samuel Nixon.

Greene. Assembly—Samuel Black.

Crawford and Venango, &c. Congress—Patrick Farrelly. Assembly—Samuel Hays.

☞The Election for Presidential Electors is to take place on Friday next, the 29th inst. It is said that an edition of Jesse Benton's infamous pamphlet against General Jackson has been printed here, and is circulating through the district, and that great exertions are secretly making to bring out the caucus voters. Let the real friends of GENERAL JACKSON turn out, and there can be little doubt as to the result in this district. That the Jackson Electoral ticket will succeed in this state by an overwhelming majority, we have no doubt. In the Union, so far as we can judge from the papers, the prospect of Jackson's success is better than that of any of the other candidates.

Jefferson College, (at Canonsburgh.) The annual commencement was held on the 30th ult. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon 16 young gentlemen, and the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. James Ramsey, of Chartiers, and the Rev. Samuel Martin, of York, Pa. No part of the exercises of the day appeared to excite more interest than an oration delivered by James Perry, an Indian of the Chocktaw nation, first in his native language, then in English—his own composition. There are now in this college two Indian youths of very promising talents.

Steam Boat Building has never been prosecuted with more industry and success here, than during the present season. The new Steam Boats *Gen. La Fayette* and *Herald*, will, in the course of eight or ten days, be finished in a very superior style; and the enterprising Messrs. Harts will launch, in a short time, a Steam Boat of about 170 tons. The *Pittsburgh* and *Pennsylvania*, vessels of established reputation for strength and speed, are now in port, ready for the fall trade.

It may be worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding the immense trade carried on in Keel Boats, during the late season of low water, not a single accident or detention has occurred from obstructions in the Ohio, between this city and Wheeling.—This is no doubt principally owing to the judicious labors of the Pennsylvania commissioners appointed to clean out the channel of the river.

Gen. La Fayette, was received in Washington city, in the usual style—arches, processions, visits, presentations, and addresses, as numerous as elsewhere. He dined once or twice with the President. During his visit to the public works about the Navy Yard, com. Porter, observing that he was much fatigued, and walked quite lame, presented him with a cane, cut from a tree that grew at the tomb of Washington.

The General's visit to York town, in Virginia, was to take place on Tuesday last. A corps of U. S. troops, with all the military tents at Washington City, had been ordered to that place.

Clackens and Keely, of Pottstown, Pa. propose to publish a newspaper to be entitled the "La Fayette Aurora."

The ladies of Wilmington, Del. have been notified to assemble for the purpose of forming a "La Fayette Society." What the business of this society is to be we are not informed.

At Hingham, Connecticut, the infant son of Giles Gardner, has been baptised by the name of "Welcome La Fayette."

An eccentric gentleman of Albany, has an infant son, whom he says he intends to name, "*Vanschoon Snyderdict Pelt Moonhagen Vansant La Fayette.*"

New-Orleans dates to the 23d ult. represent the yellow fever as still raging with unabated violence.

Natchez is remarkably healthy. No case of malignant disease has occured during the summer.

Communication.—The owners of the steam boat Pittsburgh, return their thanks to *Dr. Leighran*, for his great attention to the unfortunate man whose leg he amputated; and recommend him to the attention of their fellow-citizens, both as a Surgeon and Physician.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republicans, of the city of Pittsburgh, held at the house of Thomas Wynne, on Tuesday evening, October 19th, 1824. FRANCIS BAILEY, was called to the chair, and JOSEPH EVANS, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated,

On motion, *Resolved*, That we support, by all honorable means in our power, the Electoral ticket nominated by the Harrisburgh Convention, in favor of General ANDREW JACKSON for President, and J. C. CALHOUN, for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the following persons be considered as a committee of vigilance, with power to add the names of any other persons they may think proper

Francis Bailey, Robert Steele, Patrick Cunningham, Jonathan M'Curdy, Thomas Leslie, William Arthurs, Thomas Dobbin, David Blair, Barney Burns, Thomas M'Donough, Wm. Boyd, Thomas Freeman, Samuel Kingston, James A. Armstrong, James Hegan, John Clark, David Lynch, Thomas Wynne, Patrick Doblin, Col. William Anderson, Joseph Evans, Gen. Edward Patchell, John Dunn, Conrad Upperman, C. S. Reno, Richard Simmitt, Geo. Cochran, (silversmith,) Francis Dowelly, Dr. Joseph Fahrman, Patrick Doran, Patrick Flood, Patrick Murry, Ebenezer Kerr, Richard Hughes, Samuel Frew, John Johnston, (D. A.) William Leeky, James McCay, Edward F. Pratt, Andrew Scott, John Scott, (carpenter,) James M'Elroy, Samuel Bryson, John Scott, Wm. Beatty, John Dalzell, Richard Getty, James Duff, Alexander Smith, John W. Young, Webb Closey, Dennis S. Scully, Barnard Coyle, Thomas Boyle, Thomas Doyle, P. Cassilly.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the committee of vigilance meet on Saturday evening next, at this place.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in all the papers published in this city.

FRANCIS BAILEY, *Chrm'n.*

JOSEPH EVANS, *Sec'y.*

From the Nashville Gazette.

Among the idle fancies or bold inventions to disseminate falsehood that fall under our observation, none preservere in a more daring disregard of decency, than does the Editor of the Pittsburgh Statesman. He has somehow or other taken it into his head, that the constitution of Tennessee suffers only freeholders to vote at our elections—and from time to time endeavors to impress upon its readers that Gen. Jackson, who was a member of the convention that framed it, is chargeable with that aristocratical feature. He writes essays on it, and John Binns republishes them in his Democratic Press—and Johnny writes dialogues and election scenes in Tennessee, and the Statesman republishes them. Now if any printers in Pennsylvania wish to expose the worthy pair they need only publish the following clauses of the Tennessee constitution, by which it will be seen that not only freeholders, but Indians, aliens and free Negroes, are all entitled to vote at Tennessee elections, and we assert that in all instances they are permitted to do so.—Ignorance of this fact on the part of the Statesman, must arise from perverseness—if he had not the means to procure *honestly* a copy of the constitution of Tennessee, he knew how else to get it. Mr. Monroe's letter was obtained without con-sid-e-ra-ti-on.

ARTICLE III.

"I. Every freeman of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state, and every freeman being an inhabitant of any one county in the state six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, for the county in which he shall reside.

II. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or a breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

III. All elections shall be by ballot.

Mysterious.—Conjecture has been on tiptoe this week in consequence of the disappearance of a young man by the name of *Abbott*, a Midshipman in the U. S. Navy, who has been residing in this place for the last 8 or 9 months.—On Saturday last, he left here on horse back, leaving word that he would visit the tavern of Hays Abbott, on the Lancaster road, and return probably the same evening. He left Mr. Abbott's some time in the afternoon, taking the direction of the Falls of Licking, since which time he has not been heard of. On Sunday morning last, his horse was taken up by Mr. John Roberts, 6 miles from town, on the Newark road. The kantal of the saddle, having a bullet hole through it, led to the suspicion that he might have been murdered, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, diligent search was made in that part of the country where he last was seen, but nothing has yet been heard or discovered respecting him, nor has any thing transpired further to confirm the suspicion of his being murdered. *Zanesv. Repub. Oct. 7.*

Married,

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dickey, Mr. *Alexander Colwell*, to Miss *Margaret Henry*, all of Kittanning.

J. PARMLY, DENTIST,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its Vicinity, that he leaves Town on the 28th inst. Those who may have occasion for his professional services will please apply immediately, at Mrs Kerr's Boarding-House, on Second Street.

Oct. 22, 1824—1t.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufacturrs, in and for the county of Allegheny" will be held at the house of James Crossan, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the first day of November, for the purpose of electing officers.

HARMAR DENNY, Sec'y.

October 20.—2t.

N. B. Subscribers are earnestly requested to pay to Thos. Enoch, Esq. Treasurer, the annual contribution required by the act of Assembly. Unless there be a punctual compliance with this duty the objects of the society cannot be accomplished.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, Market street, have just received, the LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, (with an elegant portrait,) Major-General in the service of the United States; comprising a History of the *War in the South*, from the commencement of the Creek Campaign to the Termination of Hostilities before *New Orleans*. By the Hon. John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States.

Oct. 22, 1824—3t.

LOST,

In Allegheny Town, last week,

A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Ann Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oct. 22, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO.—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO.—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Rags, &c.

Oct. 22 1824—tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

October 15, 1824.

AN ELECTION for *Thirteen Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh*, will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 15th of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Alex. Johnston, Jr

Oct. 22—3t *Cashier*

WANTED TO RENT,

With option of future Purchase,

A FARM,

From two to three hundred acres, within a few miles of Pittsburgh. Address Mr. PITTOCK, Boot and Shoe maker, Wood street.

October 22, 1824—3t

FOR SALE,

A House & Lot of Ground,

IN HOGG'S ORCHARD.

Apply to Mrs. *Shinn* on the premises, or to

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.

October 22, 1824—3t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO UNDIVIDED SIXTH PARTS, making ONE THIRD of that very valuable FARM, upon Peter's Creek, Mifflin township, now in the tenure of James Gray. The Terms will be moderate, and advantageous to purchasers; or, if rented, a term of years would be preferred. In either case, possession can be given on short notice.

A. Brackenridge.

The whole Tract contains nearly 600 acres, and as it can be divided conveniently into three Farms, there being suitable improvements on each part, I am authorized, on behalf of the present holders of the other four shares, to contract for the sale or lease thereof, upon as favorable terms as I shall offer mine. A. B.

Pittsburgh, Oct 22 1824—3t

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, an Apprentice to the Hatting business, named HUGH DEEVER, aged about 15 years: he had on a grey cassinett coattee and linen pantaloons. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to

Christopher Magee.

Oct. 22, 1824.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Isaac Bennet,

Laborer, Pittsburgh

October 22, 1824.—3t.pc.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,

MARKET STREET.

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—3t

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phenix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

October 22—8t.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place, you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Walsh,
of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
William Wightman,
of said city, Carpenter.

Oct. 22—3t

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

Ephraim Davis,
of Pitt township, farmer.
Sampson Hassell,
of St. Clair township, Coaldigger.

Pittsburgh Oct. 22, 1824—3t.

NOTICE.

Pittsburgh City Blues,

YOU are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of William Fetwell, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, on Monday, the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, then and there to elect, by ballot, one Second Lieutenant, in the room of John Park, resigned.

N. Patterson,
Brig. Insp. 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.

October 15—2t

THE CITY BLUES will attend parade on *Monday, the 25th instant*, at the usual place, precisely at 1 o'clock, completely equipt.

By order of Capt. Wright.

Thos. Fulton, *O. S.*

BOOKS—BOOKS.

On Friday Evening, 22d October,

AT ¼ PAST 5 O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be disposed of,

A Collection of Scarce and Valuable Theological, Classical and Historical

BOOKS,

Chiefly English editions,—among which are,

GILL'S Com. on the O. and N. Test. 9 vols.; Henry's Com. on the O. and N. Test. 6 vols.; Henry's Miscellaneous Works 1 vol. quar.; Ralph Erskine's Works 10 vols.; Rutherford's Joshua Redivivus; Watts' Theological Works 7 volumes; Capelli Critica Sacra 3 vols.; History of the Jesuits 2 vols; Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible 2 v.; Bayley's Hebrew and English Bible 4 vols.; Simon's Hebrew Bible and Hebrew Chaldaic Lexicon; Meisner's Hebrew Bible 4 vols.; Lactanius de Mortibus Persecutorum; Fabricius' Bibliothica Latina 3 vols; Cook's History of the Church of Scotland 3 vols.; Burnet's History of his Own Times 4 vols.; Beveridge's Thesaurus Theologicus 4 vols.; Irenæi Opera 2 vols. folio; Beza's Confession, and on Poligamy and Divorce; Beza de Repudiis and Divortiis; Buxtorfii Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum; Hesychius' Greek Lexicon 1 v. 4to; Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon; Parkhurst's Greek and English Lexicon; Hawies', Milnor's and Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Histories; Archbishop Leighton's Works 4 vols.; Michaelis' Com. on the Laws of Moses 4 vols.; Sir I. Newton on Daniel and the Apocalypse; Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity 3 v.; Cruden's Concordance.

☞Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and the Books open for examination, two weeks previous to the sale.

Davis & Hanson,
Oct. 1.—5tif. *Auctioneers.*

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

We are indebted to a highly respectable correspondent for the following letter, the particulars of which are derived from the Indian Agent, at Fort Armstrong, under date Sept. 19.

"A war party of Sauk Indians, returned to their village, in this vicinity, on the 8th instant, from an expedition against the Sioux. They were all mounted, and had been absent about thirty days. They report that they discovered on the 27th of August, the trail of a large party of Sioux Indians, which they followed two days; that on the evening of the second day, they passed several large pits which had been dug by these Indians, for defence; that on proceeding further, they found a great number of cattle which had been killed with arrows, and also one horse; that they soon after heard the sound of drums, which apprised them of being in the neighborhood of their enemies; that the drums ceased beating about 12 o'clock at night, and they, forty-five young men, attacked the Sioux's camp an hour or two before day break and killed fifteen of their number, and took one prisoner, a girl of ten or twelve years of age, and then retreated without the loss of a man; but they had not proceeded far, before they found themselves surrounded by a numerous party of the Sioux, and having no other alternative, they fought their way through them, and in doing this, lost their prisoner, and had eight of their number killed, and two wounded. The wounded have returned with the party, but the dead were left in the possession of the enemy.

"They were so closely pursued by the Sioux, that they lost several of their horses and most of their blankets, and returned nearly naked, and in a state of starvation. The Sauks supposed that the Sioux belong to the Sussitong or Sussetoah band, and that the cattle which they found dead, are the same that crossed the Des Moines, about sixty days since; several of the war party who saw them at the time they crossed the river, say that the drove consisted of nearly one hundred head, and that it was in charge of five Americans and two Frenchmen; that they had along with them, ten horses and mules, and that they presumed they were bound to St. Peter's. They further say, that they saw a horse and a mule that belonged to the drovers in the possession of the Sioux, on the morning of the action, and that it is their opinion that the drovers have been massacred by them.

Effects of Temperature on human feeling.—Professor Olmstead, in a letter to the editor, remarks:—"In England the only natural temperature that is agreeable, lies between 60 and 70 deg. so that when the thermometer is above 70, the inhabitants feel uncomfortably warm, and when it is below 60, they begin to approach the fire. In this climate, (lat. 35, 40, N. lon. 79, 3, W.) we do not feel uncomfortably warm until the thermometer is above 80, and we begin to kindle fires when it is below 70. It would seem, therefore, that our standard in this respect is 10 degrees higher than it is in England; and that we do not suffer more by a heat of 90, than the people of England do by a heat of 80. Dr. Black also remarks that, in Scotland, the thermometer rises, in moderately warm summer air, to sixty-four degrees.—According to this account, what would be esteemed moderately warm summer weather in Scotland, would be considered cold autumnal weather in this climate, when the presence of a fire would be quite comfortable and almost necessary. It seems, moreover, agreeable to the analogy of nature, that the animal system should accommodate itself, in some measure, to the external circumstances in which it is placed.—*Silliman's Journal.*

FOREIGN.

From the Philadelphia Gazette

Latest from Europe.—London papers to the 15th of September, and Liverpool to the 16th are received at New-York by the packet ship *James Cropper*.

FRANCE

The *Death of the King of France*, is announced in the second edition of the London Courier of the 14th Sept. The intelligence is stated to have been received by *express* from Paris. The morning papers of Wednesday, the 15th, state that no official intelligence of such an event had been received in London up to midnight on Tuesday, though from the state of the French King's disorder, no doubt was entertained of his death having taken place, as stated in the evening journals.

Louis the 18th has left no legitimate children. He is succeeded by his brother the Count d'Artois, under the title of Charles X. The new king is about 65 years of age, a rigid monarchist, and a bigot in religion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

As was to be expected, the advocates of legitimacy in Europe, are not pleased with the reception Gen. La Fayette meets in America.

Considerable alarm existed in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners, in various parts of Lancaster and Scotland.

Disturbances continue in Ireland, and the Clonmell Herald states that a sergeant's guard of the 1st Royals, was mostly killed and wounded in a rencontre with the country people, in the neighborhood of Castlebar, county Mayo, while endeavoring to protect an illicit still which they seized, and which was rescued by the mob.—The bodies of some of the soldiers have not yet been found.

SPAIN.

The late affair at Tariffa, says an English paper, has not by any means, been so trifling a business as the French accounts would make us believe. The defence of Valdes appears to have been conducted with skill and bravery; and it was not till after several failures, that the French succeeded in gaining possession of the place. The loss of the French is represented as very considerable. At Gibraltar, the cannonading was distinctly heard night and day.

It is stated on the authority of letters received on the 13th from Cadiz, that Valdes, and nearly the whole of his followers, after the taking of Tariffa by the French, escaped across to Tangier, whence it is said they will wait for another opportunity to make a new attempt. Letters from Gibraltar, of the 2d August, state that the bands of Constitutionalists still appeared, and in considerable numbers. The two bulletins of Valdes, were widely circulated in the northern provinces, and had produced great sensation.

GREECE.

The Greeks are said to have gained a second naval victory over the Turks, and their successes on land are, in some accounts, represented as brilliant

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BUTLER COUNTY ELECTION RETURN, 1824.

Districts.	Negley.	Sutton.	Stev'son.	Moore.	Forward	Allison.	Brown	Walker.	Cochran	Beatty.	Patterson	Gilleland	Sullivan.	Assembly.
Borough,	42	19	25	8	2	28	55	41	31	41	32	14	19	
Butler,	75	45	5	15	8	8	87	25	25	33	67	63	62	
Buffalo,	71	49	3	3	2	32	82	19	13	25	70	65	58	
Clearfield,	54	34	7	9	9	13	69	25	25	28	37	37	36	
Centre,	118	48	59	83	4	15	144	39	36	43	104	101	100	
Conemaugh,	18	66	101	119	53	82	217	83	80	71	158	134	134	
Cranberry,	50	32	18	20	19	14	83	32	32	34	50	52	52	
Donegal,	126	63	13	5	12	12	157	56	56	62	53	78	76	
Mercer,	41	64	0	10	21	12	74	40	40	34	35	54	18	
Middlesex,	70	28	10	27	30	35	103	50	49	39	55	52	58	
Muddycreek,	83	52	47	39	5	20	127	29	29	32	97	90	96	
Parker,	34	33	27	33	26	26	95	36	36	36	60	59	48	
Slippery Rock,	41	64	75	68	12	26	135	20	20	26	116	110	112	
Venango,	32	8	5	12	4	26	51	28	26	29	26	24	24	
Total,	865	582	441	397	242	297	1429	523	500	536	958	915	893	

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1824.

ELECTION.

CONGRESS. The official Returns from the different counties which compose this Congressional district have been received. The result is as follows:

	Allison.	Stev'son.	Moore.	Forward.	Negley.	Sutton.
Allegheny,	1421	1524	1266	1316	190	399
Beaver,	1224	767	891	746	146	168
Butler,	297	441	387	242	867	582
Armstrong,	385	575	387	418	266	194
Total,	3327	3307	2931	2722	1469	1343

Messrs. James Allison and James S. Stevenson are elected.

ASSEMBLY. Allegheny and Butler counties form a district. The following is the vote.

	Brown.	Pat'rson	Gilleland	Sullivan.	Walker.	Cochran	Beatty.
Allegheny,	2897	1496	1319	1335	1627	1645	1585
Butler,	1452	958	919	893	523	500	536
Total,	4349	2454	2238	2228	2150	2145	2121

Messrs. John Brown, James Patterson, James C. Gilleland, and Moses Sullivan, are elected.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Philadelphia city. Congress—Joseph Hemphill. Assembly—William Lehman, John M. Reed, John K. Kane, G. M. Stroud, John R. C. Smith, W. M. Meredith.

Philadelphia county. Congress—Daniel H. Miller and John Wurts. Assembly—Joseph Starne, Joel B. Sutherland, Jas. A. Mahany, George N. Baker, David Snyder, Jonathan T. Knight, and Robert O'Neil.

[Sutherland had two strings to his bow; he was a candidate for both Congress and Assembly: his majority for the latter was 28 votes; for the former, Mr. Wurts out-polled him 94 votes. If he had been elected to both offices, being a "man of principle in proportion to his interest," there can be no doubt which he would have accepted. P. S. The latest Philadelphia Gazette informs us, that Mr. Sutherland is already making interest to have himself elected U. S. Senator!]

Lancaster. Senator: John Hamilton. Assembly: David Landis, John M'Cammant, Benj. Grimler, Nathaniel F. Lightner, Samuel Morrison, Jacob Gisch. [The Senator and three first named Assemblymen, are democrats.]

Berks and Schuylkill. Congress: William Adams, Henry Wilson. Assembly: Jacob Gehr, James Everhart, George U. Odenheimer, Henry Boyer, Geo. Rahn.

Dauphin and Lebanon. Congress—Robert Harris. Senator—Adam Ritcher. Dauphin Assembly—Valentine Hummel, Isaac Smith. Sheriff—Thomas Walker. Lebanon Assembly—James Bell, Charles Gloim.

Franklin, Cumberland and Adams. Congress—John Findlay, James Wilson. Franklin, Senator—James Dunlop. Cumberland Assembly—A. S. M'Kinney, James Dunlap.

[The Cumberland Assemblymen elected belong to what is there called the *Grumbletonian* party, that is, those who are dissatisfied with Governor Shulze's appointments.]

Bedford and Somerset. Congress—Andrew Thomson, in place of Judge Tod. Senator—Chauncey Forward. Bedford Assembly—Andrew Mann, Christian Snyder.

Somerset. Assembly: William Philson, J. Gebhart.

Westmoreland. Congress—George Plumer.—Assembly—Jacob M. Wise, John Markle, George Farrel.

Indiana and Armstrong. Assembly—Joseph Rankin, David Lawson. Sheriff of Indiana—Clemence M'Gara.

Washington. Congress—Joseph Lawrence.—Senate—Jonathan Knight, William H. Hawkins. Assembly—Joseph Ritner, James Keys, William M'Creery, Aaron Kerr.

Fayette. Congress—Andrew Stewart. Assembly—David Cummings, Henry W. Beeson, Samuel Nixon.

Greene. Assembly—Samuel Black.

Crawford and Venango, &c. Congress—Patrick Farrelly. Assembly—Samuel Hays.

☞The Election for Presidential Electors is to take place on Friday next, the 29th inst. It is said that an edition of Jesse Benton's infamous pamphlet against General Jackson has been printed here, and is circulating through the district, and that great exertions are secretly making to bring out the caucus voters. Let the real friends of GENERAL JACKSON turn out, and there can be little doubt as to the result in this district. That the Jackson Electoral ticket will succeed in this state by an overwhelming majority, we have no doubt. In the Union, so far as we can judge from the papers, the prospect of Jackson's success is better than that of any of the other candidates.

Jefferson College, (at Cannonsburgh.) The annual commencement was held on the 30th ult. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon 16 young gentlemen, and the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. James Ramsey, of Chartiers, and the Rev. Samuel Martin, of York, Pa. No part of the exercises of the day appeared to excite more interest than an oration delivered by James Perry, an Indian of the Cherokee nation, first in his native language, then in English—his own composition. There are now in this college two Indian youths of very promising talents.

Boat Building has never been prosecuted with more industry and success here, than during the present season. The new Steam Boats *Gen. La Fayette* and *Herald*, will, in the course of eight or ten days, be finished in a very superior style; and the enterprising Messrs. Harts will launch, in a short time, a Steam Boat of about 170 tons. The *Pittsburgh* and *Pennsylvania*, vessels of established reputation for strength and speed, are now in port, ready for the fall trade.

It may be worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding the immense trade carried on in Keel Boats, during the late season of low water, not a single accident or detention has occurred from obstructions in the Ohio, between this city and Wheeling.—This is no doubt principally owing to the judicious labors of the Pennsylvania commissioners appointed to clean out the channel of the river.

Gen. La Fayette, was received in Washington city, in the usual style—arches, processions, visits, presentations, and addresses, as numerous as elsewhere. He dined once or twice with the President. During his visit to the public works about the Navy Yard, com. Porter, observing that he was much fatigued, and walked quite lame, presented him with a cane, cut from a tree that grew at the tomb of Washington.

The General's visit to York town, in Virginia, was to take place on Tuesday last. A corps of U. S. troops, with all the military tents at Washington City, had been ordered to that place.

Clackens and Keely, of Pottstown, Pa. propose to publish a newspaper to be entitled the "La Fayette Aurora."

The ladies of Wilmington, Del. have been notified to assemble for the purpose of forming a "La Fayette Society." What the business of this society is to be we are not informed.

At Hingham, Connecticut, the infant son of Giles Gardner, has been baptised by the name of "Welcome La Fayette."

An eccentric gentleman of Albany, has an infant son, whom he says he intends to name, "*Vanschoon Snyderdict Pelt Moonhagen Vansart La Fayette.*"

New-Orleans dates to the 23d ult. represent the yellow fever as still raging with unabated violence.

Natchez is remarkably healthy. No case of malignant disease has occured during the summer.

Communication.—The owners of the steam boat Pittsburgh, return their thanks to *Dr. Loughran*, for his great attention to the unfortunate man whose leg he amputated; and recommend him to the attention of their fellow-citizens, both as a Surgeon and Physician.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republicans, of the city of Pittsburgh, held at the house of Thomas Wynne, on Tuesday evening, October 19th, 1824. FRANCIS BAILEY, was called to the chair, and JOSEPH EVANS, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated,

On motion, *Resolved*, That we support, by all honorable means in our power, the Electoral ticket nominated by the Harrisburgh Convention, in favor of General ANDREW JACKSON for President, and J. C. CALHOUN, for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the following persons be considered as a committee of vigilance, with power to add the names of any other persons they may think proper

Francis Bailey, Robert Steele, Patrick Cunningham, Jonathan M'Cready, Thomas Leslie, William Arthurs, Thomas Dublin, David Blair, Barney Burns, Thomas M'Donough, Wm. Boyd, Thomas Freeman, Samuel Kingston, James A. Armstrong, James Hegan, John Clark, David Lynch, Thomas Wynne, Patrick Deblin, Col. William Anderson, Joseph Evans, Gen. Edward Patchell, John Dunn, Conrad Upperman, C. S. Reno, Richard Simmitt, Geo. Cochran, (silversmith,) Francis Dowdle, Dr. Joseph Fahman, Patrick Doran, Patrick Flood, Patrick Murry, Ebenezer Kerr, Richard Hughes, Samuel Frew, John Johnston, (D. A.) William Leeky, James McCay, Edward F. Pratt, Andrew Scott, John Scott, (carpenter,) James M'Elroy, Samuel Bryson, John Scott, Wm. Beatty, John Dalzell, Richard Getty, James Duff, Alexander Smith, John W. Young, Webb Closey, Dennis S. Scully, Barnard Coyle, Thomas Boyle, Thomas Doyle, P. Cassilly.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the committee of vigilance meet on Saturday evening next, at this place.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in all the papers published in this city.

FRANCIS BAILEY, *Chrm'n.*
JOSEPH EVANS, *Sec'y.*

From the Nashville Gazette.

Among the idle fancies or bold inventions to disseminate falsehood that fall under our observation, none presevere in a more daring disregard of decency, than does the Editor of the Pittsburgh Statesman. He has somehow or other taken it into his head, that the constitution of Tennessee suffers only freeholders to vote at our elections—and from time to time endeavors to impress upon its readers that Gen. Jackson, who was a member of the convention that framed it, is chargeable with that aristocratical feature. He writes essays on it, and John Binns republishes them in his Democratic Press—and Johnny writes dialogues and election scenes in Tennessee, and the Statesman republishes them. Now if any printers in Pennsylvania wish to expose the worthy pair they need only publish the following clauses of the Tennessee constitution, by which it will be seen that not only freeholders, but Indians, aliens and free Negroes, are all entitled to vote at Tennessee elections, and we assert that in all instances they are permitted to do so.—Ignorance of this fact on the part of the Statesman, must arise from perverseness—if he had not the means to procure *honestly* a copy of the constitution of Tennessee, he knew how else to get it. Mr. Monroe's letter was obtained without con-sid-e-ra-ti-on.

ARTICLE III.

"I. Every freeman of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state, and every freeman being an inhabitant of any one county in the state six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, for the county in which he shall reside.

II. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or a breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

III. All elections shall be by ballot.

Mysterious.—Conjecture has been on tiptoe this week in consequence of the disappearance of a young man by the name of *Abbott*, a Midshipman in the U. S. Navy, who has been residing in this place for the last 8 or 9 months.—On Saturday last, he left here on horse back, leaving word that he would visit the tavern of Hays Abbott, on the Lancaster road, and return probably the same evening. He left Mr. Abbott's some time in the afternoon, taking the direction of the Falls of Licking, since which time he has not been heard of. On Sunday morning last, his horse was taken up by Mr. John Roberts, 6 miles from town, on the Newark road. The kental of the saddle, having a bullet hole through it, led to the suspicion that he might have been murdered, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, diligent search was made in that part of the country where he last was seen, but nothing has yet been heard or discovered respecting him, nor has any thing transpired further to confirm the suspicion of his being murdered. *Zanesv. Repub. Oct. 7.*

Married,

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dickey, Mr. *Alexander Colwell*, to Miss *Margaret Henry*, all of Kittanning.

J. PARMLY, DENTIST,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its Vicinity, that he leaves Town on the 28th inst. Those who may have occasion for his professional services will please apply immediately, at Mrs Kerr's Boarding-House, on Second Street.

Oct. 2[illegible], 1824—1t.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny" will be held at the house of James Crosaan, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the first day of November, for the purpose of electing officers.

HARMAR DENNY, Sec'y.

October 20.—2t.

N. B. Subscribers are earnestly requested to pay to Thos. Enoch, Esq. Treasurer, the annual contribution required by the act of Assembly. Unless there be a punctual compliance with this duty the objects of the society cannot be accomplished.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, Market street, have just received, the LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, (with an elegant portrait,) Major-General in the service of the United States; comprising a History of the *War in the South*, from the commencement of the Creek Campaign to the Termination of Hostilities before *New Orleans*. By the Hon. John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States

Oct. 22, 1824—3t.

LOST,

In Allegheny Town, last week,

A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Ann Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oct. 22, 1824.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZETTS, CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Rags, &c.

Oct. 22 1824—tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

October 15, 1824.

AN ELECTION for *Thirteen Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh*, will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 15th of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Alex. Johnston, Jr
Cashier

Oct. 22—3t

WANTED TO RENT,

With option of future Purchase,

A FARM,

From two to three hundred acres, within a few miles of Pittsburgh. Address Mr. PITTOCK, Boot and Shoe maker, Wood street.

October 22, 1824—3t

FOR SALE,

A House & Lot of Ground,
IN HOGG'S ORCHARD.

Apply to Mrs. *Shinn* on the premises, or to

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.

October 22, 1824—3t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO UNDIVIDED SIXTH PARTS, making ONE THIRD of that very valuable FARM, upon Peter's Creek, Mifflin township, now in the tenure of James Gray. The Terms will be moderate, and advantageous to purchasers; or, if rented, a term of years would be preferred. In either case, possession can be given on short notice.

A. Brackenridge.

The whole Tract contains nearly 600 acres, and as it can be divided conveniently into three Farms, there being suitable improvements on each part, I am authorized, on behalf of the present holders of the other four shares, to contract for the sale or lease thereof, upon as favorable terms as I shall offer mine. A. B.

Pittsburgh, Oct 22 1824—3t

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, an Apprentice to the Hatting business, named HUGH DEEVER, aged about 15 years: he had on a grey cassinett coattee and linen pantaloons. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to

Christopher Magee.

Oct. 22 1824—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Isaac Bennet,
Laborer, Pittsburgh

October 29, 1824.—3t.sac.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—3t

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

October 22—8t.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place, you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Walsh,
of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
William Wightman,
of said city, Carpenter.

Oct. 22—3t*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

Ephraim Davis,
of Pitt township, farmer.
Sampson Hassell,
of St. Clair township, Coaldigger.

Pittsburgh Oct. 22, 1824—3*

NOTICE.

Pittsburgh City Blues,

YOU are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of William Feltwell, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, on Monday, the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, then and there to elect, by ballot, one Second Lieutenant, in the room of John Park, resigned.

N. Patterson,
Brig. Insp. 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.

October 15—2t

THE CITY BLUES will attend parade on *Monday, the 25th instant*, at the usual place, precisely at 1 o'clock, completely equipt.

By order of Capt. Wright.

Thos. Fulton, *O. S.*

BOOKS—BOOKS.

On Friday Evening, 22d October,

AT ¼ PAST 5 O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be disposed of,

A Collection of Scarce and Valuable Theological, Classical and Historical

BOOKS,

Chiefly English editions,—among which are,

GILL'S Com on the O. and N. Test. 9 vols.; Henry's Com on the O. and N. Test. 6 vols.; Henry's Miscellaneous Works 1 vol quar.; Ralph Erskine's Works 10 vols.; Rutherford's Joshua Redivius; Watts' Theological Works 7 volumes; Capelli Critica Sacra 3 vols.; History of the Jesuits 2 vols.; Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible 2 v.; Bayley's Hebrew and English Bible 4 vols.; Simon's Hebrew Bible and Hebrew Chaldaic Lexicon; Meisner's Hebrew Bible 4 vols.; Lactanius de Mortibus Persecutorum; Fabricius' Bibliothica Latina 3 vols; Cook's History of the Church of Scotland 3 vols; Burnet's History of his Own Times 4 vols.; Beveridge's Thesaurus Theologicus 4 vols.; Irenæi Opera 2 vols. folio; Beza's Confession, and on Poligamy and Divorce; Beza de Repudiis and Divortiis; Buxtorfii Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum; Hesychius' Greek Lexicon 1 v. 4to; Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon; Parkhurst's Greek and English Lexicon; Hawies', Milnor's and Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Histories; Archbishop Leighton's Works 4 vols.; Michaelis' Com. on the Laws of Moses 4 vols.; Sir I. Newton on Daniel and the Apocalypse; Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity 3 v.; Cruden's Concordance.

☞Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and the Books open for examination, two weeks previous to the sale.

Davis & Hanson,
Oct. 1.—5tif. *Auctioneers.*

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

POETRY.

ODE,

For the 8th Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

By Charles Sprague.

1

When from the mortal garden driven,
Man fled before his Maker's wrath,
An Angel left her place in Heaven,
And softer'd his Redeemer's mournful path.
'Twas Art! sweet Art! that rear'd his lowly dwelling,
Where her light feet flew o'er the ground;
And thus with strength united spoke,
"The curse a blessing shall be found."

2

She led him through the maddening wild,
Where scornful sun-beam never shone,—
The jungle dismal, the haunts unsafe,
And Nature ghastliest on the ground,
Earth's thousand tribes of living things,
At Art's command to him are given,
The Village grows, the city springs,
And point their spires of faith to Heaven.

3

He rides the tide—and bids it ride,
To guard the shores its frenzy gained;
He ribbons the rush—subservient, in pride,
Sits towers of strength and domes of state.
Earth's teeming caves shed wealth around,
Fire leaves his home on the wave;
He bids the mortal poison heal,
And leaps triumphant o'er the grave.

4

He pleaks the pearls that stud the deep,
Admiring beauty's lap to fill;
He breaks the stubborn marble's sleep,
And mocks his own Creator's skill.
With thoughts that fill his glowing soul,
He bids the eye illumie the page,
And proudly storming time's control,
Commences with an unborn age.

5

In fields of air he writes his name,
And spreads the chambers of the sky.
He reads the stars and grasps the flame
That universes round the throne on high.
In war renowned, in peace sublime,
He moves in greatness and in grace;
His power, subduing space and time,
Links realm to realm, and race to race.

MISCELLANY.

EVERY BODY'S COUSIN.

(From the French.)

I have just had an additional opportunity of proving the accuracy of observation which distinguishes Picard's comedy. I was present at the celebration of a marriage, which was to be followed by a grand feast, at one of the most celebrated taverns in the capital. The number of relations, (thanks, probably, to this latter circumstance,) was very considerable.—Among them I observed one whose conduct might have served as a model. He was dressed in a suit of black, and had a collected air, with a smile playing upon his lips, and appeared to be inspired by a general benevolence. At the moment of going into the sacristy, he offered his hand to a respectable grand-aunt of the bride's, who was quite charmed with a courtesy to which she did not appear to be accustomed. On entering the carriages, to repair to the feast, he again gave his hand to the old lady, and afterwards seated himself beside her at the banquet. At table he seemed perpetually engaged. Full of attentions to his neighbor, he found means not to forget himself, although he undertook to carve several of the principal dishes. At the desert, he sung some couplet on marriage, which seemed to have been composed for the occasion; he drew the cork out of the first bottle of Champagne; he it was who first drank the health of the young married couple; he fastened one of the bride's favors to his button-hole; in short, having charmed the whole company by his affability and good humor, he took his leave when the gaming tables were brought in. "My love," said the bridegroom to his young spouse, "I am delighted in the acquisition of a relation so amiable as the gentleman who has just quitted us." "My dear," replied the lady, "it is an acquisition which I value the more, as I am indebted for it to you." "What! is not this polite gentleman your cousin?" "On the contrary, I thought he was your's, and it was on that account I was so impressed with the civilities which he expressed towards me." An explanation between the two families, proved that this every body's cousin was nobody's cousin; but as, after examination, none of the spoons or shawls were missing, the company laughed heartily at the adventure, and resolved that, under similar circumstances, they would call over the names of the party before going into the dining-room.

How to identify a written instrument.—At the late Waterford assizes, much amusement was afforded on one occasion in the criminal court, by the method taken by a witness who could neither read, nor write, nor speak English. His name was Charles House, and he was the prosecutor in a case in which two fellows stood indicted for defrauding him of money, under pretence of having a civil bill decree against him. Through the medium of an interpreter, House appeared to be one of the most stolid and incomprehensible of witnesses, though as it would seem he really was not deficient in understanding. The prisioners, when they had obtained the prosecutor's money, had given him a receipt for it, and this receipt it became necessary, in the course of examination to prove. It was shown to House; and he was asked if he could swear it was the same which had been given to him by the prisoners. He made no answer, but with great deliberation proceeded to search his pockets. At length he drew forth an old tin snuff box opened it with great caution, and, at last, produced a bit of paper. This precious morceau he then, without saying a word, applied to the paper which he was called upon to identify—when it at once appeared that the *scrap* had been torn from this paper. The thing was evident, and required no words. During the laughter which this display of cuteness occasioned, Charley looked about him with a smile of triumph and self-congratulation playing on his lips. The Chief Justice afterwards remarked "that the only intelligible evidence which Mr. Charles House had given, was that in which he had said nothing." *Dublin M. Post.*

MARRIED,

In Sangerville, Maine, Mr. *Issachar Thissel*, to Miss *Lydia Daisy*.

Let's sing, O be *airy*,
The Thissel and Daisy
Unite in Hymenial tether,
And long may they flourish,
And each other nourish,
The Thissel and Daisy together.

PATRICK.

THE BURIAL.

[illegible]

I pushed my way into the house that I might hold one more look upon the face of my young friend, before it was hid from mortal vision. But carefully ground towards the Hebrew canaan, and the undertakers had already come to screw down the coffin lid, and unveil only for the reluctance of the disconsolate to bid a last adieu to his cold remains, so that I was unable to accomplish my purpose—I only heard them say that he looked natural, that he had died in a rapid fever, the last flush of which had hardly worn from his cheek. A short and heartfelt pause ensued, then a momentary stir, accompanied with the words "stand back," a few low, deep, trembling sobs succeeded, and the lid closed, and I heard the screws driven in. The confused trend of many steps followed—the crowd gathered round without, and at last the bright polished mahogany coffin was brought out and laid carefully and softly down upon the bier.

A deep solemnity rested upon the assembling crowd for a moment—every eye was turned pensively and sadly towards that spectacle, and the language of many a heart seemed this—"He is what I shall be!" The gulph seemed so narrow that divided eternity from time, that I thought I could see through it—Death stood before me, a reality—and reminded me of that great change which is hastening to pass upon all men. But two days before, the form that is now enclosed in that narrow abode, walked uprightly before me, and talked and laughed as gaily and unsuspectingly, as any who now stood around it. It was over—the signet had been set, and the spirit had gone to its last account.

Wrapt up in these contemplations, I stood and gazed, until the carriers had lifted up the bier, and removed some distance towards the village church, the glittering spire of which now blazed in a clear sun above the green copse at the foot of the hill.

The sable-clad mourners slowly descended from the piazza, and moved with faltering steps towards it. The long procession formed in the rear, and the whole began to wind slowly down the village road.

The tendency of men to levity—their proneness to forget every warning—their faithlessness of friendship, began already to appear. The smile of merriment returned gradually; the affairs of the day were familiarly discussed; and the plans, and prospects, and business of common life, occupied every tongue around me. The mourners alone appeared to feel the stroke, or to remember with a single sorrow its effect. And yet he who had fallen in the morning of life was an associate, a companion, a friend of these! Why was it so? I know the answer that is ready. "It is the way of the world."

At last we reached the church yard, and the coffin was let down into the cold damp grave; the loose straw and gravel was thrown upon it, and burial completed in a haste, seeming almost to betoken impatience to put away from sight all that remained of the departed one. The relatives had taken a last look—the crowd had paused in silence for a moment, the last tribute was paid, and the multitude rolled away more rapidly than they had collected. A few friends only accompanied the mourning family back to the mansion on the hill; and having loitered a few moments by the grave, I followed them.

In crossing the farm, now that the concourse of people had disappeared, I beheld the tokens of that sudden calamity which had overwhelmed its inhabitants, in every direction. A plough lay overturned in the furrow; an axe was rusting by a pile of wood; and a wagon, half unloaded, stood in the lane. In the general panic, every thing had been left in the situation it happened to be at the moment. These had been perhaps unnoticed that day by any other; but to me, each little incident spoke in a voice that reached the heart. It is sad, it is melancholy; it is touching, the spectacle of grief's pale messenger, as it is displayed even in the minutest traces of its footsteps or its effects.

De Wilter now lay cold in the neglected graveyard, but in his pleasant mansion the table was spread out and loaded with all the luxuries of the season.—His friends it seemed had gathered to a feast. The weeping widow had indeed retired to her solitary chamber with her infant orphans. She felt—ah! she felt the loss of all most dear to her upon earth. But at the door sat two sage and venerable men, gravely discussing the advantages that would arise from their procuring power to administer on his estate, and the means of so doing—while in the corner of the room, carrying on an earnest conversation in whispers, sat a couple more, planning how they could contrive to purchase the farm at the lowest possible rate.

I had scarcely turned away from these last "friends of the family," before we were called to dinner.—Every successive dish here, as it was swept away, was plentifully seasoned with anecdote and mirth, and before the last course was removed, the scenes of the morning appeared utterly obliterated.

"It was the way of the world," I knew, but then it seemed unnatural. How it was I cannot tell, but a sensation, the thrill of which still runs through my blood when I think of it, came across me—and yet I recollected that so passes the bright prospects of the world, so passes the uncertain flash of friendship; so passes youth and manhood; the gallant, the gay, the lovely, and the rich; so passes man to his destiny. Shall I not superadd—Sic transit gloria mundi.

Bagneres de Luchon, Aug. 11.—Two travellers, who proposed to visit our mountains, repaired to the glacier Maladetta, accompanied by a very experienced guide and his son. They passed the night at the *Plan des Etangs*. The next day, having arrived within forty toises of the summit, they found a crevice, which run across a great part of the glacier.—The guide having probed it with his stick, found nothing but snow, which yielded easily. They followed the direction of the crevice, and when the guide thought he was at a place where the snow afforded solidity, he stept out to advance, and disappeared from the eyes of the travellers. They heard him repeat many times, these words, "My God, I am lost!" and a moment after, "I sink more and more!" His son was not present; he was with the horse and necessaries, at the foot of the mountain. One of the travellers hastily descended to procure ropes, and call the young man to the assistance of his father.—They returned, halloed, and raked up the snow, but in vain; they were compelled to descend, having forced from the side of the abyss the unfortunate youth, who re-echoed the name of his father with mournful cries. The Mayor of Bagneres being immediately informed of the event by travellers, sent four men to the place. The other two children of the guide followed them. One of them had ropes tied to him, and had the courage to descend into the chasm or gulph. He there searched on every side, called his parent frequently, wished to get down deeper into the snow, but was drawn up against his wish. His unfortunate parent seemed lost beyond recovery. Who can depict the desolate state of his distressed family!—he left a wife and five children. The whole town of Bagneres have sympathized in their affliction, nor have strangers been insensible to their situation. The guide's name was Barreau.—For more than forty years he had accompanied the travellers who had visited that mountain. Yesterday the Mayor, M. de Segnier, First President of the Court Royal, at Paris, Miss Behic, of Bordeaux, and Miss Bertrand, of Bayonne, made a collection for the wretched family, in the hotels and principal houses of the town.

A rising cow.—A few evenings since a large cow found her way into the fourth story of Yale College, to the great amazement of many students. On the following morning, the cow at one window and the boys on all sides, appeared to be eagerly engaged in surveying the scenery of the surrounding country. At about noon the cow *gradually*, and without knowing exactly how she entered college, those who saw her exit readily concluded that her *salutatory* could not have equalled her *valedictory* performance. *N. H. Repr.*

BUSHELS WANTED.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR GOOD MERCHANTABLE
Rags & Wrenshall.

October 15, 1824.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNIES
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,
One Thousand Pounds
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER,
FIRST QUALITY.
Two dozen CALF SKINS.

ALSO—IN A FEW DAYS:
500lbs. Saddlers' Skirting.
Benj. Darlington,
October 15.—3t. *Market Street.*

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. R. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,
WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.
Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.
Sept. 17.—4m*

THREE OR FOUR GOOD
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
WANTED,
To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by
James Hegan.
October 15—tf.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-west corner of Market street & the Diamond,
HAS just received and is now opening a *large* and *extensive* assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, an extensive assortment of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White
MOROCCO SKINS,
SUITABLE FOR HATTERS AND SADDLERS,
Black & Red Goat Skins,
Of superior quality,
All of which, being purchased for cash at the eastward, will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit.
☞Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.
Sept 10—eowtf

Dissolution of Partnership
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *James Reed & David Adams*, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having demands against said establishment will present them to James Reed, for payment—and all those indebted, will please pay their respective accounts to him, as he is duly authorized to settle the same.
James Reed,
David Adams.
October 13, 1824.

JAMES REED
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep the LIVERY STABLE, as usual, in Second street, where he keeps Horses by the day, month or year. Also, a few good saddle horses and a carriage for hire. He will sell horses at public or private sale, for all those who will favor him with their custom.
October 15, 1824—3t

Seminary for Young Ladies.
MISS PARRY
Has opened a Seminary for Young Ladies,
In Fifth, between Wood & Smithfield Sts.
The course of instruction will be Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, the Use of Maps, History, Drawing, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.
Miss Parry hopes, from her experience in teaching and assiduous attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Terms are in proportion to the studies in which the pupil is engaged, and will be made known at the Seminary.
October 8, 1824—3t.

RELIGIOUS,
Moral and Miscellaneous.
A VARIETY of fine Pocket Bibles and Testaments, with Psalms; do. of middle and large size Family Bibles, with Psalms and Plates, and with and without Scott's marginal references; a variety of editions of David's Psalms, and Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and fine pocket editions with morocco covers; a considerable variety of religious, moral and miscellaneous works, Histories, Dictionaries, &c. &c.
ALSO,
All kinds of English School Books, Slates and Paper, Dutch Testaments, Spelling Books and Primers; and a variety of small religious and moral books, for youth, for sale cheap, and on accommodating terms.
Isaac Harris,
October 15—6t. *Market Street.*

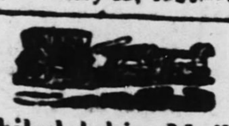
COMMERCE OFFICE,
Baltimore, October, 1824.
IN THESE SUCCESSIVE DAYS,
The 26th, 27th and 28th of
THIS MONTH,
will be ultimately consummated, in the city of Baltimore, the popular and patriotic
SUBSCRIPTION ENTERPRISE
LOTTERY,
When a certain distribution of the whole of the following prizes will take place, viz.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
2	prizes of	1,000	is	2,000 Dollars.
23	prizes of	100	is	2,300 Dollars.
42	prizes of	50	is	2,100 Dollars.
103	prizes of	20	is	2,060 Dollars.
3195	prizes of	10	is	31,950 Dollars.

TICKET AT
Whole Tickets, $12 | Quarters, $3 00
Halves, 6 | Eighths, 1 50
To be had, warranted undrawn, at
FORTUNE'S HOME,
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore,
Where Cash will be paid adventurers for their Prizes as soon as drawn.
☞Orders for Tickets from the country, receive, as heretofore, the most prompt attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
Who will give information of success immediately after the Lottery is completed.
☞The drawing of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, No 3, is announced by the Commissioners to commence on Wednesday, the 17th of next month, (November,)—Tickets still at 9 dollars, to be had at *Conine's Office.*
"*The Lottery Intelligencer,*" containing the drawings of the Baltimore Lotteries, is forwarded gratis to those who order Tickets from Conine's Office.
October 15—3t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.
Adams, Allen & Co.
GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of
MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,
Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.
☞They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.


The Philadelphia Mail Stage,
From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,
RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.
The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.
We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.
The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.
Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.
Jno. Blair & Co.
May 28—tf.

Six Cents Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th ultimo, CHARLES HANCOCK, an apprentice to the Tinplate-Working business, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and return said runaway to the subscriber.
Robert Turner.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1824.—3t*.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of *Norman S. Brownson*, dec. late of the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, in the state of Ohio, will make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said Estate, are notified to exhibit their accounts, duly proved, agreeably to law.
John T. Jones, and
John Brownson,
Cincinnati, October 5, 1824—[15—3*] *Admrs.*

EXHIBITION.
AN exhibition, of an elegant, amusing and extremely curious kind, may be seen at the house next door below the Widow's in Wood-st. at the exhibition room. The exhibition is innocent and will be very gratifying to the ladies.
Oct. 1.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on *Saturday, the 30th day of October instant,* at ten o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Wilkins, Esq. deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Pitt township, known by the name of the Stone-Quarry Lot, bounded by land of Francis R. Holmes, James Adams and others; containing about three acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wilkins, dec. at the suit of Nicholas Bowman's heirs, for use of Frederick Bantum.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Sutton, of, in and to a certain Piece of Ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Water street, corner of Lot No. 182, and running parallel to Market street one hundred and two feet eleven and a half inches, thence, on a parallel line with Water street, nine feet six inches and a half, thence parallel to Market street, six feet one and a half inches, thence parallel with Front street, thirty five feet three inches, thence parallel to Market street, eleven feet ten inches, thence parallel to Front street, nineteen feet seven and a half inches, thence parallel with Market street, one hundred and eight feet eight inches, to Water street, thence along Water street sixty-five feet two and a half inches, to the beginning; on which are erected one two story brick store, a three story back store and office, a two story frame dwelling house, and three story back buildings, a gun smith shop, and four other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Sutton, at the suit of Richard Wister, Jr.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Lapsley, of, in and to a small Piece of Land, situate in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of Robert Hope, Jonathan Walker, and other lands of Lapsley aforesaid, containing five acres, part of which is cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Lapsley, at the suit of William Chambers.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Lapsley, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Mifflin township, bounded by lands of William Walker, Jr. Torrence, heirs of David Reddick, and others; containing three hundred acres, more or less, on which are three dwelling houses and two barns erected, with about one hundred acres cleared. The interest of the said Samuel Lapsley in the land aforesaid being one fourth part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Lapsley, at the suit of James Patterson.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Means, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of William Ferree, Nancy Roland, John Swisheim, John Reed, Esq. and others; containing seventy-eight acres and sixty-seven perches, more or less; on which are a cabin and stable erected, with about twelve acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Means, at the suit of Caleb Edmonson.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Bedsworth, Sen. deceased, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by lands of N. Headon on the east, James Woods on the north-east, N. Headon, Jr. on the west, John Gamble on the south, John Fleming on the south-east, and William Gamble on the north, containing one hundred and ninety-six acres, more or less; on which there are a large square log house, a double barn, and sundry other buildings erected, and about eighty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Bedsworth, Sen. deceased, at the suit of John Sutton.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Evans, of the firm of the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company, of, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Ross township, bounded by lands of John and George Quail, William Whitesides, Isaac Richey, Casper Reel and John Fairley; containing two hundred acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Evans, at the suit of John M'Elroy.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Powell, of, in and to a Piece of Land, in Pitt township, containing two hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of George Wallace, I. Wallace, and others, on which is erected a log house, and about one hundred acres of the land cleared, with a small orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Powell, at the suit of Henry Wallace, assignee of Morgan Neville, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Perree, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of William Ferree, John Swisheim, John Reed, Esq. and others; containing seventy-eight acres, more or less, on which are a cabin and a stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Ferree, at the suit of Jane Ferree.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John O'Hern, of, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Pine township, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Richardson, James Willaby, Widow Magee, and the heirs of John Wilkins, on which is erected one square log house and a large barn, both with shingled roofs, and about seventy-five acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John O'Hern, at the suit of Joseph Gill.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Rankin, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Elizabeth township, containing two hundred acres more or less, bounded by lands of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, G. and S. Wilson, and the said John Rankin; on which are erected a square log house, a tannery and distillery, with about sixty acres cleared. *ALSO*,—Of, in and to another Tract of Land, containing ninety acres, more or less, adjoining the above, and lands of James Rankin, Samuel Wilson, and Jesse Greer; on which is erected a log house, with about fourteen or fifteen acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Rankin, at the suit of John N. Cummings.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, October 8, 1824.

POETRY.

ODE,

For the 6th Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

1

When from the sacred garden driven,
Man fled before his Maker's wrath,
An Angel left her place in Heaven,
And cross'd the wanderer's sunless path.
'Twas Art! sweet Art! new radiance broke,
Where her light foot flew o'er the ground;
And thus with seraph voice she spoke,
"The curse a blessing shall be found."

2

She led him through the trackless wild,
Where noontide sun-beam never blazed;—
The thistle shrunk, the harvest smiled,
And Nature gladdened as she gazed.
Earth's thousand tribes of living things,
At Art's command to him are given,
The village grows, the city springs,
And point their spires of faith to Heaven.

3

He reads the oak—and bids it ride,
To guard the shores its beauty graced;
He smites the rock—upheaved, in pride,
See towers of strength and domes of taste.
Earth's teeming caves their wealth reveal,
Fire bears his banner on the wave;
He bids the mortal poison heal,
And leaps triumphant o'er the grave.

4

He plucks the pearls that stud the deep,
Admiring beauty's lap to fill;
He breaks the stubborn marble's sleep,
And mocks his own Creator's skill.
With thoughts that fill his glowing soul,
He bids the ore illume the page,
And proudly scorning time's control,
Commerces with an unborn age.

5

In fields of air he writes his name,
And treads the chambers of the sky;
He reads the stars and grasps the flame
That quivers round the throne on high.
In war renowned, in peace sublime,
He moves in greatness and in grace;
His power, subduing space and time,
Links realm to realm, and race to race.

MISCELLANY.

EVERY BODY'S COUSIN.

(From the French.)

I have just had an additional opportunity of proving the accuracy of observation which distinguishes Picard's comedy. I was present at the celebration of a marriage, which was to be followed by a grand feast, at one of the most celebrated taverns in the capital. The number of relations (thanks, probably, to this latter circumstance,) was very considerable.—Among them I observed one whose conduct might have served as a model. He was dressed in a suit of black, and had a collected air, with a smile playing upon his lips, and appeared to be inspired by a general benevolence. At the moment of going into the sacristy, he offered his hand to a respectable grand-aunt of the bride's, who was quite charmed with a courtesy to which she did not appear to be accustomed. On entering the carriages, to repair to the feast, he again gave his hand to the old lady, and afterwards seated himself beside her at the banquet. At table he seemed perpetually engaged. Full of attentions to his neighbor, he found means not to forget himself, although he undertook to carve several of the principal dishes. At the desert, he sung some couplet on marriage, which seemed to have been composed for the occasion; he drew the cork out of the first bottle of Champagne; he it was who first drank the health of the young married couple; he fastened one of the bride's favors to his button-hole; in short, having charmed the whole company by his affability and good humor, he took his leave when the gaming tables were brought in. "My love," said the bride-groom to his young spouse, "I am delighted in the acquisition of a relation so amiable as the gentleman who has just quitted us." "My dear," replied the lady, "it is an acquisition which I value the more, as I am indebted for it to you." "What! is not this polite gentleman your cousin?" "On the contrary, I thought he was your's, and it was on that account I was so impressed with the civilities which he expressed towards me." An explanation between the two families, proved that this every body's cousin was nobody's cousin; but as, after examination, none of the spoons or shawls were missing, the company laughed heartily at the adventure, and resolved that, under similar circumstances, they would call over the names of the party before going into the dining-room.

How to identify a written instrument.—At the late Waterford assizes, much amusement was afforded on one occasion in the criminal court, by the method taken by a witness who could neither read, nor write, nor speak English. His name was Charles House, and he was the prosecutor in a case in which two fellows stood indicted for defrauding him of money, under pretence of having a civil bill decree against him. Through the medium of an interpreter, House appeared to be one of the most stolid and incomprehensible of witnessess, though as it would seem he really was not deficient in understanding. The prisioners, when they had obtained the prosecutor's money, had given him a receipt for it, and this receipt it became necessary, in the course of examination to prove. It was shown to House; and he was asked if he could swear it was the same which had been given to him by the prisoners, He made no answer, but with great deliberation proceeded to search his pockets. At length he drew forth an old tin snuff box opened it with great caution, and, at last, produced a bit of paper. This precious *morceau* be then, without saying a word, applied to the paper which he was called upon to identify—when it at once appeared that the *scrap* had been torn from this paper. The thing was evident, and required no words. During the laughter which this display of cuteness occasioned, Charley looked about him with a smile of triumph and self-congratulation playing on his lips. The Chief Justice afterwards remarked "that the only intelligible evidence which Mr. Charles House had given, was that in which he had said nothing." *Dublin M. Post.*

MARRIED,

In Sangerville, Maine, Mr. *Issachar Thissel*, to Miss *Lydia Daisy*.

Let's sing, O be *airy*,
The Thissel and Daisy
Unite in Hymenial tether,
And long may they flourish,
And each other nourish,
The Thissel and Daisy together.

PATRICK.

From the Inquirer.

THE BURIAL.

"And where is he?—not by the side,
"Whom every wave he lov'd to tend."

The morning had been cold and wet, but as the mortician approached, the clouds began to disperse, and the sun, gradually breaking through the heavy wraths of cloud-shadowing gloom, sprinkled a thousand glories amid the dripping grass blades, and spread a splendid rainbow above the drifting seuds that filled the western skies, as I ascended the green hill by a path that led to the late dwelling of De Wilter. The three roads that terminated on the hill top, were lined with persons on foot, on horseback, and in various vehicles, all plodding on towards the already crowded dwelling, and gave ample evidence of the estimation in which the departed one had been held in the neighborhood.

I pushed my way into the house that I might look once more upon the face of my young friend, before it was hid away forever from mortal vision. But numbers pressed towards the lifeless corpse, and the undertaker was already come to screw down the coffin lid, and waited only for the relatives of the deceased to bid a last adieu to his cold remains, so that I was unable to accomplish my purpose—I only heard them say that he looked natural; that he had died in a rapid fever, the last flush of which had hardly worn from his cheek. A short and breathless pause ensued, then a momentary stir, accompanied with the words "stand back," a few low, deep, trembling sobs succeeded, and the lid closed, and I heard the screws driven in. The confused tread of many steps followed—the crowd gathered round without, and at last the bright polished mahogany coffin was brought out and laid carefully and softly down upon the bier.

A deep solemnity rested upon the encircling crowd for a moment—every eye was turned pensively and sadly towards that spectacle, and the language of many a heart seemed this—"He is what I shall be!" The gulph seemed so narrow that divided eternity from time, that I thought I could see through it—Death stood before me, a reality—and reminded me of that great change which is hastening to pass upon all men. But two days before, the form that is now enclosed in that narrow abode, walked uprightly before me, and talked and laughed as gaily and unsuspectingly, as any who now stood around it. It was over—the signet had been set, and the spirit had gone to its last account.

Wrapt up in these contemplations, I stood and gazed, until the carriers had lifted up the bier, and removed some distance towards the village church, the glittering spire of which now blazed in a clear sun above the green copse at the foot of the hill.

The sable-clad mourners slowly descended from the piazza, and moved with faltering steps towards it. The long procession formed in the rear, and the whole began to wind slowly down the village road.

The tendency of men to levity—their proneness to forget every warning—their faithlessness of friendship, began already to appear. The smile of merriment returned gradually; the affairs of the day were familiarly discussed; and the plans, and prospects, and business of common life, occupied every tongue around me. The mourners alone appeared to feel the stroke, or to remember with a single sorrow its effect. And yet he who had fallen in the morning of life was an associate, a companion, a friend of these! Why was it so? I know the answer that is ready. "It is the way of the world."

At last we reached the church yard, and the coffin was let down into the cold damp grave; the loose straw and gravel was thrown upon it, and burial completed in a haste, seeming almost to betoken impatience to put away from sight all that remained of the departed one. The relatives had taken a last look—the crowd had paused in silence for a moment, the last tribute was paid, and the multitude rolled away more rapidly than they had collected. A few friends only accompanied the mourning family back to the mansion on the hill; and having loitered a few moments by the grave, I followed them.

In crossing the farm, now that the concourse of people had disappeared, I beheld the tokens of that sudden calamity which had overwhelmed its inhabitants, in every direction. A plough lay overturned in the furrow; an axe was rusting by a pile of wood; and a wagon, half unloaded, stood in the lane. In the general panic, every thing had been left in the situation it happened to be at the moment. These had been perhaps unnoticed that day by any other; but to me, each little incident spoke in a voice that reached the heart. It is sad, it is melancholy; it is touching, the spectacle of grief's pale messenger, as it is displayed even in the minutest traces of its footsteps or its effects.

De Wilter now lay cold in the neglected graveyard, but in his pleasant mansion the table was spread out and loaded with all the luxuries of the season.—His friends it seemed had gathered to a feast. The weeping widow had indeed retired to her solitary chamber with her infant orphans. She felt—ah! she felt the loss of all most dear to her upon earth. But at the door sat two sage and venerable men, gravely discussing the advantages that would arise from their procuring power to administer on his estate, and the means of so doing—while in the corner of the room, carrying on an earnest conversation in whispers, sat a couple more, planning how they could contrive to purchase the farm at the lowest possible rate.

I had scarcely turned away from these last "friends of the family," before we were called to dinner.—Every successive dish here, as it was swept away, was plentifully seasoned with anecdote and mirth, and before the last course was removed, the scenes of the morning appeared utterly obliterated.

"It was the way of the world," I knew, but then it seemed unnatural. How it was I cannot tell, but a sensation, the thrill of which still runs through my blood when I think of it, came across me—and yet I recollected that so passes the bright prospects of the world; so passes the uncertain flash of friendship; so passes youth and manhood; the gallant, the gay, the lovely, and the rich; so passes man to his destiny. Shall I not superadd—Sic transit gloria mundi.

Bagneres de Luchon, Aug. 11.—Two travellers, who proposed to visit our mountains, repaired to the glacier Maladetta, accompanied by a very experienced guide and his son. They passed the night at the *Plan des Etangs*. The next day, having arrived within forty toises of the summit, they found a crevice, which run across a great part of the glacier.—The guide having probed it with his stick, found nothing but snow, which yielded easily. They followed the direction of the crevice, and when the guide thought he was at a place where the snow afforded solidity, he stept out to advance, and disappeared from the eyes of the travellers. They heard him repeat many times, these words, "My God, I am lost!" and a moment after, "I sink more and more!" His son was not present; he was with the horse and necessaries, at the foot of the mountain. One of the travellers hastily descended to procure ropes, and call the young man to the assistance of his father.—They returned, halloed, and raked up the snow, but in vain; they were compelled to descend, having forced from the side of the abyss the unfortunate youth, who re-echoed the name of his father with mournful cries. The Mayor of Bagneres being immediately informed of the event by travellers, sent four men to the place. The other two children of the guide followed them. One of them had ropes tied to him, and had the courage to descend into the chasm or gulph. He there searched on every side, called his parent frequently, wished to get down deeper into the snow, but was drawn up against his wish. His unfortunate parent seemed lost beyond recovery. Who can depict the desolate state of his distressed family!—he left a wife and five children. The whole town of Bagneres have sympathized in their affliction, nor have strangers been insensible to their situation. The guide's name was Burreau.—For more than forty years he had accompanied the travellers who had visited that mountain. Yesterday the Mayor, M. de Seguier, First President of the Court Royal, at Paris, Miss Behic, of Bordeaux, and Miss Bertraud, of Bayonne, made a collection for the wretched family, in the hotels and principal houses of the town.

A rising cow.—A few evenings since a large cow found her way into the fourth story of Yale College, to the great amazement of many students. On the following morning, the cow at one window and the boys on all sides, appeared to be eagerly engaged in surveying the scenery of the surrounding country. At about noon the cow *graduated*, and without knowing exactly how she entered college, those who saw her exit readily concluded that her *salutatory* could not have equalled her *valedictory* performance. *N. H. Regr.*

RUSSIA HARE.

FOR SALE, SEVENTY POUNDS
PRIME CARROTED RUSSIA HARE.
Boggs & Wrenshall.
October 15, 1824—4t*

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNIES
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,
One Thousand Pounds
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER,
FIRST QUALITY,
Two dozen CALF SKINS.
ALSO—IN A FEW DAYS,
500lbs. Saddlers' Skirting.
Benj. Darlington,
October 15.—3t. *Market Street.*

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,
WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.
Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.
Sept. 17.—4m*

THREE OR FOUR GOOD
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
WANTED,
To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by
James Hegan.
October 15—tf.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-west corner of Market street & the Diamond,
HAS just received and is now opening a *large* and *extensive* assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, an extensive assortment of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White
MOROCCO SKINS,
SUITABLE FOR HATTERS AND SADDLERS,
Black & Red Goat Skins,
Of superior quality,
All of which, being purchased for cash at the eastward, will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit
☞Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.
Sept 10—eowtf

Dissolution of Partnership
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *James Reed & David Adams*, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having demands against said establishment will present them to James Reed, for payment—and all those indebted, will please pay their respective accounts to him, as he is duly authorized to settle the same.
James Reed,
David Adams.
October 13, 1824.

JAMES REED
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep the LIVERY STABLE, as usual, in Second street, where he keeps Horses by the day, month or year. Also, a few good saddle horses and a carriage for hire. He will sell horses at public or private sale, for all those who will favor him with their custom.
October 15, 1824—3*

Seminary for Young Ladies.
MISS PARRY
Has opened a Seminary for Young Ladies,
In Fifth, between Wood & Smithfield Sts.
The course of instruction will be Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, the Use of Maps, History, Drawing, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.
Miss Parry hopes, from her experience in teaching and assiduous attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Terms are in proportion to the studies in which the pupil is engaged, and will be made known at the Seminary.
October 8, 1824—3t.

RELIGIOUS,
Moral and Miscellaneous.
A VARIETY of fine Pocket Bibles and Testaments, with Psalms; do. of middle and large size Family Bibles, with Psalms and Plates, and with and without Scott's marginal references; a variety of editions of David's Psalms, and Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and fine pocket editions with morocco covers; a considerable variety of religious, moral and miscellaneous works, Histories, Dictionaries, &c. &c.
ALSO,
All kinds of English School Books, Slates and Paper, Dutch Testaments, Spelling Books and Primers: and a variety of small religious and moral books, for youth, for sale cheap, and on accommodating terms.
Isaac Harris,
October 15—3t. *Market Street.*

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, October, 1824.
IN THREE SUCCESSIVE DAYS,
The 26th, 27th, and 28th of
THIS MONTH,
will be brilliantly terminated, in the city of Baltimore, the popular and patriotic
Washington Monument
LOTTERY,
When a certain distribution of the whole of the following prizes will take place, viz.

1 prize	of	$20,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
1 prize	of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 prize	of	1,000	is	2,000 Dollars.
2 prizes	of	100	is	2,200 Dollars.
22 prizes	of	50	is	2,100 Dollars.
42 prizes	of	20	is	2,060 Dollars.
103 prizes	of	10	is	21,950 Dollars.
2195 prizes	of			

PRESENT RATE,

Whole Tickets,	$12	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6	Eighths,	1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at
FORTUNE'S HOME,
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore,
Where Cash will be paid adventurers for their Prizes as soon as drawn.
☞Orders for Tickets from the country, receive, as heretofore, the most prompt attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
Who will give information of success immediately after the Lottery is completed.
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"*The Lottery Intelligencer,*" containing the drawings of the Baltimore Lotteries, is forwarded gratis to those who order Tickets from Conine's Office
October 15—2t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.
Adams, Allen & Co.
GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of
MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,
Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.
☞They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,
From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,
RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.
The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.
We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.
The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.
Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1 2—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.
Jno. Blair & Co.
May 28—tf.

Six Cents Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th ultimo, CHARLES HANCOCK, an apprentice to the Tinplate-Working business, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and return said runaway to the subscriber.
Robert Turner.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1824.—3t*.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of *Norman S. Brownson*, dec. late of the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, in the state of Ohio, will make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said Estate, are notified to exhibit their accounts, duly proved, agreeably to law.
John T. Jones, and
John Brownson, } *Admrs.*
Cincinnati, October 5, 1824—[15—3*]

EXHIBITION.
AN exhibition, of an elegant, amusing and extremely curious kind, may be seen at the house next door below Mr. Volz's in Wood-street. For particulars see bills, which may be had at the exhibition room. The exhibition is innocent and will be very gratifying to the ladies.
Oct. 1.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on *Saturday, the 30th day of October instant*, at ten o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Wilkins, Esq. deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Pitt township, known by the name of the Stone-Quarry Lot, bounded by land of Francis B. Holmes, James Adams and others; containing about three acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wilkins, dec. at the suit of Nicholas Bausman's heirs, for use of Frederick Bausman.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Sutton, of, in and to a certain Piece of Ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Water street, corner of Lot No. 182, and running parallel to Market street one hundred and two feet eleven and a half inches, thence, on a parallel line with Water street, nine feet six inches and a half, thence parallel to Market street, six feet one and a half inches, thence parallel with Front street, thirty five feet three inches, thence parallel to Market street, eleven feet ten inches, thence parallel to Front street, nineteen feet seven and a half inches, thence parallel with Market street, one hundred and eight feet eight inches, to Water street, thence along Water street sixty-five feet two and a half inches, to the beginning; on which are erected one two story brick store, a three story back store and office, a two story frame dwelling house, and three story back buildings, a gun smith shop, and four other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Sutton, at the suit of Richard Wistar, Jr.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Lapsley, of, in and to a small Piece of Land, situate in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of Robert Hope, Jonathan Walker, and other lands of Lapsley aforesaid, containing five acres, part of which is cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Lapsley, at the suit of William Chambers.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Lapsley, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Mifflin township, bounded by lands of William Walker, Jr. Torrence, heirs of David Reddick, and others; containing three hundred acres, more or less, on which are three dwelling houses and two barns erected, with about one hundred acres cleared. The interest of the said Samuel Lapsley in the land aforesaid being one fourth part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Lapsley, at the suit of James Patterson.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Means, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of William Ferree, Nancy Noland, John Swishelm, John Reed, Esq. and others; containing seventy-eight acres and sixty-seven perches, more or less; on which are a cabin and stable erected, with about twelve acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Means, at the suit of Caleb Edmonson.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Bedsworth, Sen. deceased, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by lands of N. Headon on the east, James Woods on the north-east, N. Headon, Jr. on the west, John Gamble on the south, John Fleming on the south-east, and William Gamble on the north, containing one hundred and ninety-six acres, more or less; on which there are a large square log house, a double barn, and sundry other buildings erected, and about eighty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Bedsworth, Sen. deceased, at the suit of John Sutton.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Evans, of the firm of the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company, of, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Ross township, bounded by lands of John and George Quail, William Whitesides, Isaac Richey, Casper Reel and John Fairley; containing two hundred acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Evans, at the suit of John M'Elroy.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Powell, of, in and to a Piece of Land, in Pitt township, containing two hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of George Wallace, I. Wallace, and others, on which is erected a log house, and about one hundred acres of the land cleared, with a small orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Powell, at the suit of Henry Wallace, assignee of Morgan Neville, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Ferree, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of William Ferree, John Swishelm, John Reed, Esq. and others; containing seventy-eight acres, more or less, on which are a cabin and a stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Ferree, at the suit of Jane Ferree.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John O'Hern, of, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Pine township, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Richardson, James Willaby, Widow Magee, and the heirs of John Wilkins, on which is erected one square log house and a large barn, both with shingled roofs, and about seventy-five acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John O'Hern, at the suit of Joseph Gill.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Rankin, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Elizabeth township, containing two hundred acres more or less, bounded by lands of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, G. and S. Wilson, and the said John Rankin; on which are erected a square log house, a tannery and distillery, with about sixty acres cleared. *ALSO.*—Of, in and to another Tract of Land, containing ninety acres, more or less, adjoining the above, and lands of James Rankin, Samuel Wilson, and Jesse Greer; on which is erected a log house, with about fourteen or fifteen acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Rankin, at the suit of John N Cummings.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, October 8, 1824.